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GRANT'S FRIENDS AND FOES

UNSCRUPULOUS SCHEMES OF THE BLAINE AND SHERMAN MEN.

A LIVELY GAME OF BRAG ALREADY STARTED—THE PLAN OF ATTACK ON THE UNIT RULE—FALSE ANNOUNCEMENTS MADE IN THE HOPE OF SECURING COLORED DELEGATES—GEN. GRANT'S FRIENDS SURE OF HIS SUCCESS—THE VICE-PRESIDENCY—ARRIVALS OF NEW-YORK DELEGATES.

CHICAGO, May 27.—If the friends and managers of the opposition are to be believed, there is now no question that Grant is practically out of the Presidential race. The modest man at Galena, up to this time, has been represented at Chicago by people very much after his own pattern, that is to say, men who have thorough confidence in the result, but who do very little boasting. Those who are opposed to the ex-President, on the other hand, have begun a game of brag and bluff, which reminds one very forcibly of the tactics employed by that great claimer of everything, John G. Thompson, of Ohio. It is noticeable, however, that while the friends of the very popular Senator from Maine and of the Secretary of the Treasury profess to be thoroughly sure that Grant will be defeated. None of them are, or even pretend to be, confident of the success of their favorites. Mr. William E. Chandler and Eugene Hale, shrewd politicians as they are, are fully aware of the importance of conciliating all the friends of the minor candidates. With this end in view, they have raised the cry, "First defeat the third-term movement, and settle the question of candidates afterward." There is now no doubt that they will pursue this course to the end. It is equally certain that the Sherman men will aid them in it. Gen. Robinson, Warner M. Bateman, Gov. Foster, of Ohio, and other real and professed friends of Secretary Sherman have during the day been in long and earnest consultation with the advocates of the Maine Senator, and it will be no longer possible for them to profess a lack of inclination to unite their forces.

The plan of the opposition, as far as it has been developed, is to make an early fight upon Grant and the unit rule. This they hope to do upon the first day of the convention. It is expected that all the members of the National Committee will be here on Monday next, and on Tuesday, in accordance with the usages of the party, that committee will meet to select a temporary Chairman for the Convention. Over that selection there is likely to be a heated contest. The friends of the opposition claim that they are in the majority, and I can see no reason to doubt that their claim is a just one. This being the case, it has been suggested here that they might depose Senator Cameron from the leadership of the committee, replacing him by some avowed Blaine man, and filling the position of Secretary, now occupied by Thomas B. Keogh, with some adherent of Secretary Sherman. It is not likely, however, that the suggestion will be acted upon. The friends of the opposition seem to have the power to carry out such a programme, but, knowing that it would be regarded as revolutionary by a large number of the delegates, they will hardly make so unwise a use of their majority, which at best can only be a small one. What they are likely to do is to select a Chairman of their own, upon whose rulings they can rely, and instruct Senator Cameron to present his name to the Convention for election, as, of course, Mr. Cameron, as Chairman of the committe, cannot refuse to do. What the opposition will gain by such a move it is hard to say, for, of course, Mr. Cameron will be ready to recognize any Grant representative who will from his seat move the substitution of some other name for that proposed by the committee. The Grant and opposition candidates having thus been placed directly before the Convention, it is apparent that what may reasonably be regarded as a test vote is likely to be had very early in the proceedings.

As to what course they will pursue in regard to the Illinois delegation, the opposition managers have not yet decided. It is, of course, assured in advance that the 42 delegates elected by the Springfield Convention, holding credentials from that convention, will take their seats as prima facie representatives of the State. Still, a number of the opposition lawyers hold that even though they be seated, they should be prevented from casting their votes on the temporary organization. It is claimed by these legal lights that the case of Illinois is exactly similar to that of the Springfield Convention and the Cook County delegates, and that, like those delegates, the men from this State should be excluded from all participation in the proceedings until the contest in regard to their seats shall have been decided. Mr. Chandler, who is the leading spirit of the opposition, is not ready to accept this view of the situation. He holds that the chief argument of himself and his associates, looking toward a break in the unit rule, must be directed against the methods which prevented the Cook County men from taking their seats. Holding this view, it would be, of necessity, impossible for his side to advocate tactics similar to those which excluded the representatives from Cook County. Consequently, William E. Chandler holds that the Illinois men sent by the convention should be permitted to hold their seats without dispute, and that no question should be raised in regard to them until after the appointment of the Committee on Credentials. At that point he and Eugene Hale believe that the fight on the unit rule should be commenced. Their plan, and that of the most prominent opposition leaders, obviously is to continue this fight for as long a time as possible, advancing every argument which can be advanced in favor of district representation, rather than representation by States. It is still persistently claimed that the National Convention has full jurisdiction and can go to the bottom of every contest in regard to every individual delegate in the Convention. It is claimed further that such a debate would result in the seating of at least 18 anti-Grant men from this State, and that the revelations in regard to the manner of controlling the Illinois Convention, which it is hoped can be made, will win over many men to the anti-Grant side.

While they are thus calculating upon re-inforcements from the North and West, the opposition managers are not unmindful of the Southern vote, and they have already begun to put forth every exertion which promises to capture the colored delegates. One of their plans in this direction is the circulation of a report to the effect that Gen. Grant is in league with the ex-Confederates and Bourbons of the South, and that he has entered into a compact with them by which the odious conciliation policy of Rutherford B. Hayes is to be continued, in case of his election. It is [illegible] as will be stated, and with a great deal of force, that this effort to win the black men from Gen. Grant will not be successful.

As I have already intimated, the friends of Gen. Grant who are now here are not given to boasting, and up to this time they have not found it necessary to agree upon any particular plan of action in the Convention. Nevertheless, they are even more than ever fully confident of the success of their candidate. Senator Cameron stated to-day in the most positive terms that, in his judgment, and in the judgment of those with whom he is in consultation, there was no longer any doubt of Gen. Grant's nomination on the first ballot.

The Vice-Presidency is already beginning to be a factor in the more important struggle for the first place, and it is a fact which will not be questioned that the opposition managers have already promised the minor position to at least a dozen ambitious gentlemen, who have in return pledged themselves to secure votes against Gen. Grant. The outside displays which are likely to be made in behalf of the various candidates promise to be more extensive and elaborate than have ever yet been witnessed at a National Convention. Fully 2,000 men, organized into societies and companies, are expected here in the interest of Senator Blaine, and that they will do good and enthusiastic service no one who knows anything about the popularity of that gentleman can for a moment doubt. In behalf of Gen. Grant, the Union Veterans' Association, represented by not less than 2,000 men, will meet here on Tuesday evening, and listen to addresses from Gen. George H. Sharpe and Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York; Gen. Banks, of Massachusetts; Gov. Hoyt, of Pennsylvania, and many others of equal distinction. In addition to these, the Grant Club of Cincinnati, Ohio, composed principally of Germans and headed by Gen. Hickenlooper and Col. Low. Weitzel, together with various Grant clubs and associations from different parts of the country, will be early on the ground. Secretary Sherman's interests will be ably and untiringly represented by a faithful and well paid corps of Federal officers.

Among the arrivals here to-day is Gen. Arthur, of New-York, who, in spite of his long and tiresome journey, was strong enough to mingle freely with the friends of the opposition, and forcibly express the conviction that Grant would be nominated, and would carry New-York. In Gen. Arthur's party are Stephen B. French, President of the Police Board; James D. Warren, of Buffalo; Edwards Pierrepont, ex-Minister to England; Frederick J. Phillips, and John F. Smyth, ex-Superintendent of Insurance. The notorious Al. Daggett, of Brooklyn, is also here, and continues to assert that, come what may and even though he may stand alone, he will disobey the instructions of the Utica Convention and vote for John Sherman. It is not regarded as probable that the ex-Sheriff's advocacy will result in any particular good to his favorite. H. C.

THE BLAINE TRAIN TO CHICAGO.

BOSTON, May 27.—The Maine and New-Hampshire delegates started in a special train from this city for Chicago to-night in the much-heralded Blaine train. Of 20 of the New-Hampshire delegation, 11 wore Blaine badges. These were bits of watered white ribbon, 2 by 5 inches, the bottom ornamented with gold fringes. There was printed on this, over a vignette of Mr. Blaine, the words, "For President, James G. Blaine." The Maine party numbered 100. A somewhat close and active canvass of these gentlemen by an *Advertiser* reporter failed to discover one who was really confident that Blaine will be nominated. As a general thing, their expression of opinion was that Mr. Blaine's strength will be in his ability to throw influence sufficient to secure the nomination of some candidate other than Grant. As one prominent New-Hampshire delegate stated in the station: "This train takes a delegation pledged to anything to beat Grant." It is believed to be safe to state that, for a first choice, a majority of the 150 gentlemen leaving here on the Blaine train would prefer Blaine. But there are demonstrative individuals among them who object to Sherman or Edmunds, and others who confess that their early start is to help the Sherman rather than the Blaine cause.

The train left here at 7 o'clock. It consisted of five sleeping cars, a smoking car, and baggage car, drawn by engine No. 126, which had no decorations. In the first sleeper, the "City of Albany," the Bangor delegation was quartered; in the next, the "Amsterdam," the Portland delegates; in the third, the "City of Providence," Gov. Davis and the Augusta delegation; in the fourth, the "Palatine," the up-country delegates; and in the fifth and last car, the New-Hampshire delegates, six of whom were accompanied by their wives. This car had a streamer looped along the top, on either side, and the body covered with a sign, on which, in large letters, read, "For President, James G. Blaine." The train is to arrive in Chicago on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock. The fact that none of the prominent Massachusetts Blaine men were met during the day, and that none were at the station, was commented upon by the delegates, and this may have impressed the many who reluctantly concluded that Blaine's was a lost cause.

VIRGINIA CITY ELECTIONS.

RICHMOND, Va., May 27.—The municipal election here to-day resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Conservatives over the Readjusters and Republicans. The vote was the largest polled since the payment of a capitation tax has been required to qualify voters.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 27.—The municipal election, held to-day, was the most exciting and interesting one that has taken place in this city for several years. Much scratching of tickets was done by both Readjusters and Funders, which caused a delay in bringing in the returns. Those so far received, from four wards, show a large majority for the Readjusters. William E. Cameron (Readjuster) has been re-elected Mayor. The Readjusters also elect the Councilmen in the four wards heard from, and are highly elated over their victory.

WISCONSIN GREENBACKERS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 27.—The Wisconsin State Greenback Convention assembled at Watertown to-day, and elected delegates to the National Greenback Convention, and Electors. Resolutions were adopted demanding that the Government shall issue all money and give the country equal taxation, for the establishment of an income tax, in opposition to the further refunding of the national debt, opposing subsidies, that the imprisonment of Denis Kearney was an act of tyranny, a menace to free speech, and an attack on the liberties of the people. The convention unanimously declared in favor of E. P. Allis, of Wisconsin, for President.

THE MINNESOTA GREENBACKERS.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 27.—The State Convention of the National Greenback Party met here to-day. Only 45 delegates were present. Delegates to Chicago and Electors were chosen. A resolution was adopted indorsing Ignatius Donnelly followed by one declaring the imprisonment of Denis Kearney a blow to free speech and a gross violation of the inalienable rights of every American citizen. The preference of the delegates for President is not known, but a majority is believed to be for Solon Chase, of Maine.

GEN. BUTLER ON THE PRESIDENCY.

CHEYENNE, May 28.—Gen. B. F. Butler, passing here to-day on the way to the Pacific coast, was questioned on the subject of the Presidency. He freely admitted that he did not contemplate supporting Gen. Grant, and said that the idea of his doing so was preposterous. In reply to the suggestion that the Greenback Convention would nominate him for President, the General said, thoughtfully: "If they only give us a good platform the honor would be [illegible]."

AFFAIRS IN FOREIGN LANDS

PRINCE BISMARCK'S QUARREL WITH THE ROMAN CHURCH.

POPE LEO SAID TO HAVE ACCEPTED THE MEASURE REGARDING THE MAY LAWS—THE ECCLESIASTICAL QUESTION IN THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

LONDON, May 27.—A Rome dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "Despite the recent opposition of the German Ultramontanes, it is said that the Pope will accept the measure proposed by Prince Bismarck relative to the application of the May laws. This acceptance would not imply his approval in principle of the May laws as a basis of the canon law of Germany. It is believed that instructions to this effect have been sent to the Papal Nuncio at Vienna."

A Berlin dispatch says: "It is now considered certain that Prince Bismarck's Ecclesiastical bill will pass the Prussian Diet. One hundred and fifty Conservatives support the bill, and the Government will probably easily obtain 50 more votes, which are necessary, from the National Liberal Party. Negotiations with the National Liberal leaders, particularly Herr Benningsen, are now proceeding. There is some prospect of a section of the Catholics supporting the measure."

The *North German Gazette*, of Berlin, says: "Of late the confidence previously felt in the satisfactory result of the negotiations between Prussia and the Vatican have been shaken, and the Prussian Government has consequently resolved to make to its Catholic subjects, spontaneously and without regard to any return on the part of the Vatican, such concessions as are possible without prejudice to the interests of the State, and also to obtain from the Diet discretionary powers relative to the application of the May laws." The same journal confirms the statement that it will depend upon the attitude of the Curia to what extent the Government avails itself of those powers.

BERLIN, May 27.—The *North German Gazette* publishes a dispatch from Prince Hohenlohe to the German Ambassador at Vienna, Prince Reuss, dated the 5th inst., mentioning the depressing effect produced by the fruitlessness of the negotiations with the Curia, as exemplified by the attitude of the Centre Party. The same journal also publishes two dispatches from Bismarck, dated the 14th and 21st inst., calling special attention to the fact that the opposition has been transplanted from the body of the clergy to the Legislature. The Government, despite its increasing distrust that the negotiations with the Vatican will ever lead to an understanding, will, out of sympathy for the orphaned condition of many parishes, persevere in the intention of submitting to the Legislature, on its own initiative, the measures already announced, giving the Ministry discretionary powers in administering the May laws. Prince Bismarck remarks: "It is a deplorable fact that the Pope either takes an exaggerated view of the end to be attained, or altogether misunderstands the situation. Prussia, at any rate, cannot go further toward conciliation."

LONDON, May 28.—A Berlin correspondent telegraphs: "The publication of the negotiations with the Curia has caused a change of sentiment among the National Liberals, especially the Right wing, in favor of the Government. There can, consequently, be no doubt that after debate on the first reading of the Church bill, the measure will be referred to a commission."

POLITICS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

MR. BRADLAUGH AND HIS CONSTITUENTS—PROPOSED MEDIATION BETWEEN CHILI AND PERU.

NORTHAMPTON, May 27.—Mr. Charles Bradlaugh addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents here last night in vindication of the course he has pursued in Parliament. He said that if the electors desired him to retain his seat in the House of Commons, he would win his rights. A vote of confidence in Mr. Bradlaugh was then passed.

LONDON, May 27.—In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Charles Dilke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, replying to a question, said that the Government were well aware of the injury to trade caused by the war between Chili and Peru, and were desirous of offering their friendly services in the matter; that such friendly overtures have hitherto been ineffectual; that the Government have been, and are, in communication with other Governments on the subject, and if a favorable opportunity for mediation should offer, they would avail of it. The Under Secretary also said, in reply to a question, that the British Minister at Madrid had several times protested against the claim of Spain to the northern port of Borneo.

Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Countess made their state entry into Dublin to-day, and were enthusiastically received. The streets were crowded with people.

A deputation of the Aborigines' Protection Society, including Dr. Cameron, Peter Rylands, Watkin Williams, Prof. Bryce, W. E. Briggs, Ashton W. Dilke, J. W. Pease, J. F. Thomasson, Alexander Macdonald, T. Burt, Ernest Noel, Justin McCarthy, Mr. Leatham, and Sir Wilfrid Lawson and other members of Parliament, and Mr. Froude, the historian, waited upon Lord Kimberley to-day to urge the recall of Sir Bartle Frere from Africa, in consequence of his conduct in reference to the Zulu war. Lord Kimberley referred the deputation to the statement relative to Sir Bartle Frere made by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons. He declared the annexation of the Transvaal was irrevocable. He could not send a commission to South Africa to inquire into the alleged grievances of the natives, as such a course would cause great confusion and be useless.

LONDON, May 28.—The *Standard* says: "A meeting of the Liberal members has decided that the memorial to Mr. Gladstone regarding Sir Bartle Frere should not at present be proceeded with."

The *Daily News* says the meeting of Liberals, after deciding to withhold the memorial in reference to Sir Bartle Frere, adjourned until Monday next.

FEARS OF A CRISIS IN ITALY.

A VIOLENT LETTER FROM GARIBALDI—COLD RECEPTION OF KING HUMBERT'S SPEECH.

ROME, May 27.—*La Capitale* publishes a letter from Gen. Garibaldi, addressed to his constituents in Rome, admitting that the house of Savoy had powerfully aided in the regeneration of Italy, but accusing it of having afterward ruined the country and brought it to a condition of misery. Gen. Garibaldi recommends the dissolution of the Army, and that nothing be given to the priests. He concludes his letter by urging the people of Rome to hiss all prominent members of the Right as they leave the Chamber of Deputies. The paper containing the letter was seized by the Police.

Signor Farini, the Ministerial candidate, was to-day elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 406 to 13.

LONDON, May 27.—A correspondent at Rome says: "The Italian Parliament opened yesterday with the usual pomp. The Ambassadors and Ministers, with their wives and suites, made a splendid show in the special tribune. The public and other tribunes were crammed to excess. The attendance of Senators and Deputies was unusually large, but a chill atmosphere of depression prevailed in consequence of the political uncertainty, and the possibility of an immediate crisis. Only for a few moments, when the Queen entered, was the gloom dispelled. The whole House greeted her with an outburst of the warmest enthusiasm. The King was received with deafening cheers. The royal speech, however, was received with even greater coldness than that delivered by King Humbert last February. The Right and the Left preserved an impassive silence. The Right only joined in the applause when the King said he had always sought to interpret faithfully the national will, and somewhat more heartily when he alluded to the Army and Navy. But the Extreme Left never moved a hand. Even when the Sovereigns left the House, the Extreme Left abstained from joining in the applause."

Special correspondents at Rome regard the cold reception of the speech from the throne, on the occasion of the opening of the Italian Parliament, yesterday, as ominous for the King's Ministry.

NOTES ON FRENCH AFFAIRS.

THE LONDON AMBASSADORSHIP—THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COMMUNIST DEMONSTRATION.

PARIS, May 27.—In the Senate to-day, the Vice-President read a letter from M. Leon Say, stating that he had asked President Grévy to relieve him from the London Ambassadorship.

The Chamber of Deputies passed, by a vote of 366 to 121, the bill suppressing letters of obedience, authorising monks and other members of religious communities to teach schools, thereby dispensing with the State certificate.

The Government has resolved to annul the vote of the Paris Municipal Council censuring the Prefect of Police for his action with regard to the Communist demonstration. The Deputies for the Department of the Seine being dissatisfied with the explanation of M. Constans, Minister of the Interior, have determined to interpellate the Government. M. Clemenceau will, on Friday, introduce the interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies.

The Minister of Public Works intends to submit in the Chamber of Deputies a bill authorizing the formation of a deep-water channel at Cette to open the harbor to ships of heavy tonnage.

LONDON, May 27.—A Paris dispatch says the decree appointing M. Waddington Minister to London will be signed to-day.

LONDON, May 28.—A Paris correspondent is informed there is no chance that M. Waddington will succeed M. Say in London.

A dispatch from Paris repeats the statement that M. Waddington will not succeed M. Léon Say as Ambassador to London.

THE EASTERN NEGOTIATIONS.

SUCCESS OF MR. GOSCHEN'S MISSION—A COLLECTIVE NOTE TO BE SENT TO THE PORTE.

PARIS, May 27.—A dispatch from Vienna states that a collective note will be drawn up immediately upon the arrival of Mr. Goschen at Constantinople, and will be submitted to the powers before being delivered to the Porte, an understanding between the powers on the question having been established.

LONDON, May 27.—A correspondent at Vienna says: "It appears that the measures taken against the gymnastic societies in Roumelia by the Government are already producing considerable effect. The Central Committee at Philippopolis has decided to dissolve. It requires but little good-will on the part of the Government to extinguish the societies altogether. Many of the principal agitators have already emigrated to Bulgaria."

In the House of Lords, to-night, Earl Granville, in reply to an inquiry from Lord Stratheden, stated that the arrangements for the first step of the powers to press upon the Porte the performance of its obligations were so nearly concluded that he hoped soon to lay the papers before the House. Until then, he said, it was inconvenient to give further information.

CURRENT FOREIGN TOPICS.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 27.—The *Berg* has been suspended for one week for publishing the sentences of the condemned Nihilists before the same appeared in the *Official Gazette*.

CAIRO, May 27.—The Porte asked the Khédive to allow the wives of Ismail Pasha, the ex-Khédive, to return to Egypt, which the Khédive, on the advice of the British and French Consuls, refused.

DUBLIN, May 27.—In the Police court to-day Mr. Sullivan's summons for criminal libel against the proprietor of the *Irishman*, which stated that Mr. Sullivan received money from the Carlton Club, was withdrawn on the defendant apologizing and paying costs.

At a meeting of the Mansion House Committee it was resolved that the committee would be compelled to close operations in a month, unless money is received.

LONDON, May 27.—During the sojourn at Grand Bassam of the passengers and crews of the three boats belonging to the foundered mail steamer American, which were picked up on the 24th and 25th of April by the American bark Emma F. Harriman from Accra for Winnebah, they were not unmindful of the gallant conduct of their rescuers. An address, headed by the Hon. John Patterson, who lost his life by the upsetting of a boat from the British steamer Senegal, which stranded after taking on board the shipwrecked party at Grand Bassam for the Grand Canary Island, was signed by all of those rescued, and will be transmitted to Capt. Upton, of the bark, together with a purse of guineas with which to purchase a small memento of their deliverance for himself and the chief officers.

LONDON, May 28.—A Teheran dispatch says it is rumored there that Moor Berdi Khan, leader of the Tekke-Turcomans, is dead.

A Director of the Irawaddy Flotilla Company writes to the *Times*, stating that he has received from the manager of that company at Rangoon, a telegram advising him of a rebellion among the natives of Burmah. Fighting is in progress between Minlah and the British frontier, it is supposed between the adherents of the Burmese Princes now at Calcutta and the Burmese Government troops.

THE KANSAS DEMOCRATS.

TOPEKA, May 27.—In the Democratic Convention a resolution was adopted, by a vote of 195 to 163, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That we place entire confidence in the action of the National Democratic Convention, and hold that the Convention will be such as to commend itself to the approval of the great Democratic masses; and to the end that our delegation may be in such a situation as to exert the greatest influence to such a desirable accomplishment, we hereby declare it to be the sense of this convention that they go wholly uninstructed as to any particular candidate for the Presidency.

At midnight the convention adjourned. The result of the convention cannot be considered a victory for any one candidate, as there are strong friends of Seymour, Hendricks, and Tilden in the delegation.

The delegates to the Cincinnati Convention are:

First District—R. B. Morris, E. Carroll, J. B. Chapman; Second—John R. Goodit, Thomas L. Carroll, W. V. Bennett; Third—John Martin, Thomas George, George Craggers; Delegate at Large—Gen. C. M. Blair, of Fort Scott; Alternate—W. C. Timmonds.

MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATS.

JACKSON, Miss., May 27.—The Democratic State Convention was called to order by the Hon. E. Barksdale, Chairman of the State Executive Committee. Three hundred and ten delegates were present, all the counties except six being represented. Ex-Gov. B. G. Humphries was elected President. The delegates to Cincinnati, elected for the State at large, are: E. C. Walthall, E. Barksdale, W. A. Percy, and W. S. Featherstone. For the districts—W. H. H. Tison, E. H. Bristow, John S. Murry, R. H. Taylor, Robert C. Patty, S. M. Roane, S. S. Carter, R. L. Henderson, P. K. Mayers, J. P. Withers, Warren Cowan, and W. T. Martin. The delegates go uninstructed. There were no expressions indicating the preference of the convention. Electors were chosen, and a new State Executive Committee appointed, W. L. Hemmingway being the Chairman.

INDIANS VISITING THE EAST.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—A dispatch from Harrisburg says: "Thirty-six Indian chiefs, including Red Cloud and Spotted Tail, passed through here this afternoon for Carlisle, where they will inspect the Indian school established at that point. Red Cloud and Spotted Tail have children in the institution."

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON

PROGRESS OF LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS.

THE TARIFF COMMISSION BILL AND AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE—THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL STILL PENDING IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Senate to-day took up Senator Eaton's bill to provide for a commission to investigate the question of tariff, but after about an hour's discussion laid it aside to consider the bill making appropriations for the Agricultural Department. The bill authorizes the President to appoint nine Commissioners from civil life, whose duty shall be "to take into consideration and thoroughly investigate all the various questions relating to the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, and mining interests of the United States, so far as the same may be necessary to the establishment of a judicious tariff, and for the purpose of fully examining the matters which may come before it; said commission, in the prosecution of its inquiries, is empowered to visit such different portions and sections of the country as it may deem advisable." The pay of the Commissioners is fixed at $10 per day and reasonable allowances for traveling expenses, and the labors of the commission are to be reported to Congress. Several amendments have been proposed, and it is probable that it will be thoroughly discussed before a vote is taken on its passage. Should the bill pass, no legislation on the tariff may be looked for during the present Congress.

In the House, to-day, fair progress was made with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill until the paragraph was reached providing for the support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. This paragraph provides for filling vacancies in the Board of Managers, and the names of six Democrats are inserted to succeed as many Republicans, whose terms expire by limitation. The managers named in the bill are Gens. John M. Palmer, of Illinois; William B. Franklin, of Connecticut; Charles W. Roberts, of Maine; Martin T. MacMahon, of New-York; John Love, of Indiana, and Major David C. Fulton, of Wisconsin. Several motions were made from the Republican side to substitute other names, but all of them were voted down. Two attempts were made to continue Gen. Benjamin F. Butler in the Board of Managers by substituting him for Gen. Franklin and Gen. Roberts, but the first motion received only 33 votes and the second only 30. Finally, the paragraph was adopted as reported by the Committee on Appropriations. It will require at least another day to finish the bill.

NOTES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1880.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $420,441 91, and from Customs $454,113 10.

The Treasury Department to-day purchased 495,000 ounces of fine silver for delivery at the Philadelphia, San Francisco, and Carson City Mints.

The Government sales of lots at Harper's Ferry will be resumed to-morrow. They already aggregate $4,300, and there are yet 70 lots to be offered. The prices obtained are very satisfactory.

The Secretary of State has received a dispatch from Mr. Farman, Consul-General at Cairo, stating that the obelisk and pedestal had been placed on board the steamer, which will sail in a fortnight for the United States.

The Senate Committee on Commerce were in session almost all day on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, and nearly completed their consideration of that measure. They have made numerous changes in the bill, many of which are in the line of reduction, but they will all be subject to revision at the final meeting, which will be held to-morrow morning, preparatory to reporting the bill to the Senate.

A statement has been prepared by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue showing the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the first 10 months of the current fiscal year, as compared with a like period of the previous year. In almost every instance the figures show a large increase. From spirits there was an increase of $7,388,846; from tobacco, $1,823,967, and from fermented liquors, $1,612,790. The aggregate receipts show an increase in favor of the present year of $11,008,471. During the month of April there was an increase of $2,660,384.

Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, submitted a resolution in the Senate to-day, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate whether any Supervisor, or Supervisors, of the Census, appointed by and with the advice of the Senate, have been removed from office by him, or with his consent, and whether a successor to fill the vacancy caused by such removal has been appointed by him or with his consent. Mr. Edmunds said he would like to see that resolution in print, as there was a little other information of the same kind that he wished to ask for. The resolution accordingly went over.

Among the items embraced in the General Deficiency bill reported to the House this afternoon are the following: For defraying the expenses of the Supreme Court and of the Circuit and District Courts of the United States for 1878, $26,000; for 1879, $200,000; for 1880, $225,000; provided that no part of this appropriation shall be used in the payment of General or Special Deputy Marshals for services rendered at any election; for the payment of the fees and expenses of United States Marshals and the General Deputies, earned during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, $600,000.

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The President this afternoon sent to the Senate the following nominations: Albert B. Bibb, of Idaho, to be Agent for the Indians of Malheur Agency, in Oregon; Benjamin F. Thacker, of Audubon, to be Supervisor of Census, Third District of Iowa; Assistant Paymaster Frank Plunkett to be Passed Assistant Paymaster, United States Navy.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: Benjamin T. Thacker, Census Supervisor for the Third District of Iowa; Leonard Love, Agent for the Indians of the Cheyenne Agency, Dakota; John A. Rea, Register of the Land Office at Bismarck, Dakota; F. L. Biggs, Agent for the Indians of the Colorado River Agency, Arizona; W. H. Parkhurst, Agent for the Indians of the Lower Brule Agency, Dakota; B. F. Chambers, Register of the Land Office at Niobrara, Neb.; D. M. Key, of Tennessee, United States District Judge for the Eastern and Middle Districts of Tennessee; A. J. Evans, of Waco, Texas, Attorney of the United States for the Western District of Texas; N. Goff, Jr., of Clarksburg, West Va., Attorney of the United States for the District of West Virginia.

Postmasters.—Henry A. March, at Nashua, N. H.; L. H. Carroll, Concord, N. H.; W. Applegate, Red Bank, N. J.; Sarah Peast, Towson Town, Md.; J. G. Baptist, West Point, Miss.; James H. Hayford, Laramie City, Wyoming Territory; A. A. Bailey, Evanston, Wyoming Territory.

The Senate rejected the nominations of S. Newton Pettis, of Pennsylvania, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New-Mexico, and Benjamin M. Skinners to be Postmaster at Pomeroy, Ohio.

THE CHRISTIANCY DIVORCE CASE.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The papers, consisting of a bill, answer, and cross bill, in the Christiancy divorce suit were filed to-day. Mrs. Christiancy is charged with infidelity, and she charges Mr. Christiancy with having brutally treated her on many occasions, endangering her life at one time, when her condition was delicate; with knocking her down at Lansing, Mich., and with forcing her, when he was intoxicated by opium and liquor, to flee from the American Legation in Peru and take refuge in a neighboring yard. On this occasion, it is alleged, he furthermore threatened to blow her brains out. His most recent act of brutality, she adds, lies in his attempt to obtain a divorce on the ground that she had been unfaithful as a wife. She asks, in turn, for a divorce, alimony, and the expenses of the suit. Mr. Christiancy's counsel, it is said, will make no defense to the motion for allowance during the pendency of the suit, but will ask that it be graded to suit Mrs. Christiancy's condition before her marriage.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

SECRETARY THOMPSON URGING THE COMPLETION OF MONITORS—ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The Secretary of the Navy to-day sent to the Senate a communication in relation to the necessity of completing the four unfinished double-turreted monitors—the Monadnock, Puritan, Terror, and Amphitrite. Accompany Secretary Thompson's letter are copies of the reports of the naval boards charged with the duty of examining these vessels. Secretary Thompson indorses these reports, and favors the early completion of the four monitors. The Secretary says that according to the opinions of the Examining Boards, it is desirable that if these vessels are completed, the work upon each of them should be done upon plans and models differing somewhat from those originally contemplated. These conclusions, he says, are attributable to the fact that, since the original plans were designed, repeated experiments made in Europe at an immense cost have demonstrated the necessity of changes in the construction of vessels so as to increase their efficiency, both for attack and defense. To complete the four vessels according to the modifications recommended by the Examining Boards will require an appropriation of $2,847,886 14 for construction, and to this must be added $1,251,000 for steam engineering expenses, making a total of $4,098,886 14.

Naval Orders—Master H. M. Jacoby has been ordered to examination for promotion; Master Frank B. Sawyer to duty on the Asiatic Station per steamer from San Francisco June 16; Ensign Albert T. Freeman has been detached from the Ashuelot, Asiatic Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Leave of absence for three months has been granted Major George P. Andrews, Fifth Artillery. On his own application, Second Lieut. Guy E. Huse, Fourth Cavalry, will be transferred from Company E to Company K of that regiment. Capt. W. A. Jones, Corps of Engineers, has been authorized to repair at once to this city to make such explanations as he thinks necessary for the settlement of his accounts with the Light-house Board. Six months of the leave of absence for one year granted Capt. John M. Norvell, Twelfth Infantry, is granted on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Department of Arizona.

KEY WEST, Fla., May 27.—The United States sloop-of-war Kearsarge arrived here to-day.

SUICIDE OF A PRINCETON JUNIOR.

THE RESULT OF SICKNESS—AN EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID MALARIA AT THE COLLEGE.

TRENTON, May 27.—Princeton was thrown into a state of great excitement Wednesday evening by the suicide of a student named James P. Shaw, of Toledo, Ohio, a member of the Junior Class, who, for the past two weeks, had been suffering from an attack of typhoid malarial fever. He was so low on Monday that his mother was sent for, and arrived yesterday morning and spent the day with him, and he had improved very much. At supper time he induced her to go down to supper, and while she was absent he got out of bed and with a razor cut his throat. Both of the large blood-vessels were severed, and his falling to the floor brought a servant to the room. His mother was informed of the act, and was inconsolable. Coroner Carson held an inquest at midnight, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The body, in charge of the mother and two students, was taken to Ohio to-day.

For the past three weeks an epidemic of malarial fever has been raging in the college, and a number of these cases were of the typhoid form. No deaths, however, occurred, except that of a student named Ely, who, while convalescent, took a cold bath and died of a congestive chill. This afternoon Dr. McCosh informed THE TIMES'S correspondent that there were about 25 cases in the college, but that all New-Jersey is suffering from the same disease, and that to-day there were only four serious cases. Dr. Schenck, one of the Professors, placed the number at 81, and stated that those who felt unwell and desired to go home were permitted to do so, but that the prevalence and number of cases was greatly magnified. The rumor that the water supply was the cause of the trouble, he said, was unfounded, as the water had been analyzed and found to be perfectly healthy. This afternoon a large number of students left for their homes, and if the exodus should continue, the Commencement exercises this year, which are set down for June 19 to 23, will be very tame, in comparison with those of previous years.

TURNING ON HIS ENEMY.

THE RASH ACT OF A VICTIM OF DEMOCRATIC PERSECUTION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 27.—An unfortunate and tragic event closed the trial of W. W. Ward, for forgery, in the Williamsburg County Court-house, at Kingtree, yesterday. From reports of disinterested persons and the witnesses of the occurrence, it appears that Ward, an uncompromising and influential Republican, who was Sheriff of the County for two terms, was arraigned for forging James Harper's name to a receipt in payment of a bond for $2,400. The jury, thoroughly Democratic, rendered a verdict of guilty, and the constable approached Ward to lead him from the court-room. Ward deliberately drew a revolver and fired at Harper, whom he missed. A second shot, fired at a witness, W. E. Lane, took effect in Lane's hands, raised to protect his breast. E. M. Folger, who is thoroughly acquainted with all the facts, stated that the indictment in the case rested upon a decision of Judge T. J. Mackey, who, sitting in Equity, declared the signature a forgery. Ward assured Folger that the signature was genuine, and that the prosecution was one of many political persecutions Judge Mackey had been engaged in. Folger also asserted that Harper's character for honesty and veracity was believed to be bad, while Ward, aside from politics, was considered upright and trustworthy; it was also thought that his conviction was due entirely to political prejudice. While no excuse is or can be offered for Ward's murderous act, it is generally admitted that, if innocent of the crime of which he was convicted, he should be leniently judged.

THE RECORD OF ACCIDENTS.

TRENTON, N. J., May 27.—A man known as "Dutch Charlie," while walking on the track of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, at Yardley, was struck by the engine of the Fast Line this morning, and instantly killed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—At Elizabethtown, Lancaster County, a passenger coach of the Chicago express train was consumed by fire to-day. A spark from the locomotive found lodgment under the tin roof, and before being discovered had done much damage. The passengers were removed without sustaining any injuries. The train was delayed one hour and ten minutes in consequence of the accident.

NEW-BRANCH, N. J., May 27.—John Knox, conductor of a freight train on the Central of New-Jersey Railroad, was standing on the top of a box car this afternoon examining his way-bills, &c., when he was struck by the New-Branch bridge, and killed instantly.

SING SING, N. Y., May 27.—As Miss Ida Tompkins, daughter of B. Gedney Tompkins, was attempting to light a kerosene lamp in her room, about 8:30 this evening, it exploded, throwing the burning oil over her clothes and about the room. She was immediately enveloped in flames, and the furniture in the room also took fire. Her mother and sister Stella saved her life by wrapping a quilt about her, though she is very badly burned about her body and arms. The mother and sister were also burned on their hands. The burning furniture was thrown out the window, and the flames were extinguished in the house by the firemen.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 27.—Benjamin Sloan, an aged colored man, was drowned to-day in the Edisto River, South Carolina, while fishing.

RUMORS OF AN INDIAN MASSACRE.

DENVER, Col., May 27.—A letter from Cimarron, New-Mexico, says in regard to the reported massacre of the Bradbury party: "The party passed my place some time ago, and asked advice about going in the North Fork of the Gunnison to prospect. They were advised not to go, as it was very dangerous, because the White River Utes were camped from South Cedar to the mouth of the Uncompahgre. They paid no attention, but went on. The Indians got after them, and Ouray and Chepeta interfered in person and prevented the massacre."

Another letter says that the location of the rumored Bradbury massacre is at least 140 miles from the town of Gunnison, and nearly if not quite as far from the mining camps of the Gunnison country, and that it is not positively known that Bradbury was murdered; also, that the Gunnison mining country is not on the reservation and is open to settlement.

LARAMIE, Wyoming, May 27.—A messenger just arrived from North Park reports a large band of Indians in the park, on Michigan River. Two men named Carr and Dow were supposed to have been murdered, as they were last seen near where the Indians were, and their horses were afterward seen among those belonging to the Indians. The Indians were over 100 miles from their reservation. [illegible]

EMIGRATION FROM EUROPE

ITS CHARACTER AND EXTENT.

A SETTLED PURPOSE ON THE PART OF THE GERMANS TO ESCAPE THE BURDEN OF IMPERIALISM—THE CURRENT FROM SWEDEN—A WIDE-SPREAD MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.—The published statistics present the more obvious aspect of the emigration question. Everybody can see that the flow of emigration from the Old World is unusually great, and, in some instances, great beyond all precedent. But there are aspects of the question which mere figures cannot adequately exhibit. It is important to understand, for example, whether the outflow comes from sources hitherto closed, or whether it is merely an enlargement of streams which for an indefinite period have contributed to the industrial wealth of the United States. How far the acquisition of so many thousand souls per week is a proper ground of satisfaction, obviously depends on the general character of the emigrants, and the qualifications, habits, and tendencies which the classes they are divisible into respectively represent.

Of the German emigration a comparatively small proportion comes this way. The main body proceeds direct from German ports. It is not difficult, however, at this point to measure the forces that are at work and their probable duration. In some respects, German emigration is conducted under difficulties. Authority, local and imperial, is against it. You cannot actively promote it without subjecting yourself to an unpleasant surveillance and to contingencies still more distasteful. And yet nowhere, perhaps, is emigration pursued so methodically, or with so fixed a determination to seek new homes far away. The authorities would not tolerate the direct advocacy of emigration, but they cannot prevent the keen search for information which, outside of the chief cities, any one experiences who is in a position to talk practically of the different fields of emigration in the United States, and of their varying opportunities and attractions. Winter is the season during which this pursuit of knowledge under difficulties goes on most energetically. Clubs are formed. Reports received from friends on the other side of the Atlantic are handed round. The cost of removal is carefully calculated, and provision for meeting it is made gradually. So far as Germany is concerned, emigration signifies little that is spasmodic or evanescent. It represents a settled and a growing purpose to escape from conditions which the glories of German unification cannot conceal. The country people especially are wearied of burdens which the Bismarckian policy constantly increases, and of risks which that policy naturally entails. More than anywhere else in Europe, therefore, the volume of emigration indicates a steady yearning for deliverance from the yoke of imperialism, and though good times or bad times necessarily affect some of the points to be decided, they really do but affect temporarily the essential features of the emigration question in Germany. The drain which is gradually undermining the military strength of the Empire, may at periods be checked by the receipt of less favorable news from America, and, in not improbable contingencies, by sterner measures on the part of the Government; but flow it will, and, as heretofore, the United States will monoplize its benefits. We may yet discover that the disposition to extinguish the peculiar privileges of the Free Cities has a remote bearing upon the repression of German emigration, which this year proceeds mainly through these outlets.

Scandinavian emigration, again, is wholly free from political complications. The Swedish Government cannot look favorably upon the diminution of a population already scanty, but it resorts to none of the harsh measures for averting it which are among the features of Bismarck's rule. As regards the Swedes, poverty is the impelling cause of change. In Sweden, as in Norway and Denmark, labor has no hope. It sees no chance of improvement. Engaged in a hand-to-mouth struggle for tolerable existence, their eyes turn toward America with a somewhat extravagant conception of its benefits. To them, the North-west is the promised land. Letters and newspapers received thence do service throughout a neighborhood. One of themselves, returning on a visit from Wisconsin, Minnesota, or Dakota, becomes the centre of a local movement. People cluster around him, and he becomes their leader. This tendency to depend upon persons who profess to speak of their own knowledge is often turned to base account. Two or three months' observation at this point supplies illustrations of the manner in which popular credulity is sometimes abused. That there are truthful, upright men whom circumstances have converted into small leaders of emigrating groups, no one can doubt. They are made leaders in spite of themselves. On the other hand, it is equally certain that unworthy men are enabled to abuse an opportunity, and do abuse it most shamefully. Large clusters of emigrants follow individuals who, professedly disinterested, are intent upon making money at every step. They obtain free passage; they receive a commission on the passage-money, and if they deliver those who trust them into certain bonds at the end of the journey they receive another bonus. The ultimate fortunes of the emigrants may not be impaired by the sinister proceedings of their leaders, but the fact has something to do with the complaints and reproaches which come to the surface at the stopping place on the journey, which Liverpool really is. For Swedish emigrants are not more amiable than the emigrants sent forth by other nationalities. Their grumbling does not get into print, which, to certain parties, is a decided gain, but there is plenty of grumbling among them, nevertheless. Here and there, the trickery of self-constituted leaders is detected, and then the grumbling is legitimate. In other cases it is capricious and unreasonable. The steam-ship companies have more than their share of it. Their contract with the emigrant obliges them to provide for him during the period which elapses between arrival here and the sailing of the steam-ship; and, speaking generally, the obligation is discharged honorably. Each company has its own lodging-houses, where wholesome food is supplied in abundance. Even under these circumstances, an extra day's detention gives rise to vexatious complaints, and now and then to threats of litigation.

These are not peculiarities, however, and they do not detract from the remarkably high average of the Swedish emigration of the present year. All the information from the Swedish ports, and from Copenhagen, through whose agency so many of the Swedes come, is to the effect that the emigrants are nearly all together of the peasant class. Of farmers, there are this season few. The great majority go out with the view of working for others. Germans have gone in large numbers to Michigan and Illinois. Swedes bend their footsteps in the direction of North-western Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Dakota. There are "returned emigrants" among them. One man I saw, who had already crossed the Atlantic four times, each time under the influence of discontent, and yielding at last to the feeling which so often proves irresistible in the minds of men who have grown familiar with American life. Nearly all tell of the hardships they have endured in Sweden, of ill-requited toil, and a lot that knows little sunshine. Keeping this fact in mind, the appearance of comfort possessed by the emigrants is remarkable. Men and women are well clad, clean, and bright. In physique they are superior to all other emigrants.

The contrast is most striking when the steerage passengers from the manufacturing districts of England are brought upon the scene. The English farm laborer is remarkable for stolidity, but at least he has bodily strength. We see him rarely. His poverty makes emigration to the United States all but impossible. When he does put in an appearance here it is in the capacity of an assisted emigrant en route to Canada. Even in this character he is a rarity, as the Canadian authorities confine [illegible] of the poorer classes of the English people are, then, from the towns, [illegible]

from manufacturing towns, and with regard to them the impressions formed are for the most part unfavorable. They have much of the ignorance and stupidity, with none of the physique, of the agricultural laborer. Many of them cannot read, and still more know nothing of their destination or of what they are going to do. They are pitiful specimens of manhood, and England suffers as little by their transfer as Australia gains by the acquisition. Indeed, few things have struck me more painfully than the deterioration which has taken place, within my knowledge of England, in the character, stamina, and habits of the English working man. This is not the occasion for discussing the relative strength of the influences which have contributed to this result; but the result is undeniable, and its more palpable causes are working with unabated force. Hence it comes to pass that the great proportion of the English steerage passengers—the limp, listless, pale-faced young fellows, with pipe in mouth and hands in pockets, and the sickly young women who accompany them—must be regarded as a curse rather than a blessing to the country which receives them. Fortunately for the West, it will receive very few of them. And in judging of the emigration movement in this country, as it now appears, they must be left altogether out of the reckoning.

Perhaps there has been a certain degree of exaggeration in the statements put forward with reference to the movement among the tenant farmers, so far as immediate results are to be considered. There is not, and there is not likely to be, a heavy rush of farmers, or of other classes with corresponding means, to America or elsewhere. Various reasons account for this fact. The principal are (1) the habitual unfamiliarity with the associated effort which alone would challenge special attention, and (2) the difference in circumstances which renders farmers able to proceed, each on his own account, both as to time and destination. Apart from these considerations, it may be safely said, I think, that the disposition to migrate has acquired unexampled strength among English and Scottish peoples to whom, until now, the idea of emigration has been repugnant. Instead of a sudden and violent movement, which is the nature of things would soon exhaust itself, there is a wide and settled purpose, not confined to any class, to transfer to other lands the knowledge, energy, and means which no longer command a fair field here. Among farmers particularly, the conviction pervades that the wise course is to transfer effort to the country which will hereafter compete with nearly all the conditions of assured success on its side. A promise of a good crop does not materially affect the feeling. Intelligent farmers are persuaded that in this country they are overweighted, and though for the time unable to remove, they do not conceal their desire to go as soon as the opportunity presents itself. There may not be an enormous exodus of English or Scottish farmers this year, but enough will go to indicate the depth and extent to which the agriculturists are stirred. The movement may be slower than some have expected it to be, but it will be wider and more constant than others have anticipated. Moreover, it will embrace classes who have not the farmer's reasons for anxiety. From widely separated quarters—from Manchester and Glasgow, from Sheffield and Dundee, from Kent and Aberdeen, and from nearly all parts of Wales—evidences come of change on the part of men of long means or long assured prosperity who recognize the coming supremacy of the United States and want to participate in their prosperity. Two instances are in my eye at this moment, one at Manchester, the other at Glasgow, in each of which the owner of £10,000 is arranging for a trip with the view of settling in the Western States. Other instances there are, where men high in official position—officers in the British Army, relatives of Cabinet Ministers, and so on—are determined to send out their sons to carve their fortunes in the trans-Mississippi country. All the efforts of the Canadian Government to turn the stream in the direction of its unpeopled territory do not perceptibly affect the current of thought in the circles contemplating emigration. Australia, too, is losing its power to charm. And New-Zealand suffers from the apprehension of financial collapse, occasioned by wild efforts of the kind to which Canada, with various modifications, is now committed.

G. S.

CRIMINALS AND THEIR DEEDS.

PROCEEDINGS IN CASES OF CRIME—OFFENSES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—John H. Flanagan was arrested in this city about six weeks ago for various forgeries, Canadian banks being principally the victims. The worthless paper was in the shape of drafts of the Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank of Buffalo on the National Bank of the Republic of New-York. The necessary papers under the extradition treaty were brought to this city to-day by Capt. Loomis, and Flanagan was surrendered this afternoon to the custody of the officer for his return to Canada.

RED BANK, N. J., May 27.—A desperate man, giving the name of Thomas Callahan, of Haverstraw, N. Y., boarded the Central of New-Jersey train at Conasingsaw, and refused to pay his fare, when Conductor John Smith ejected him. At South Amboy the conductor found him seated in a car, and demanded his fare. Upon attempting to eject him a fight ensued, Callahan drawing a knife and shoot at the conductor, creating alarm among the passengers. The conductor telegraphed to Red Bank the Police boarding the train on its arrival there, and with difficulty arresting Callahan, lodged him in jail.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, May 27.—On Tuesday night Byron Reynolds shot and killed James Delaney, at Farley. They had quarreled, and Delaney had beaten Reynolds unmercifully. Reynolds went home, procured a shotgun and loaded it with buckshot, and Delaney, riding by on horseback, emptied the contents of both barrels into the latter's stomach. Delaney died in two hours. Reynolds surrendered to the officers. Both men were of bad character.

LEWIS ROCK, Ark., May 27.—These bandits will take place in this State to-morrow: Thomas Redmonds, for wife murder, at Ozark, Franklin County, and L. L. Ford and a man named Jackson, at Marion, Crittenden County. Strong, but so far ineffectual, efforts for a second respite have been made in behalf of Ford.

LONG BRANCH, Penn., May 27.—The Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. Friedel, whose body was found in the burning ruins of her house, rendered a verdict this morning that she came to her death at the hands of persons unknown. Her husband, who was arrested on suspicion, has been released.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, May 27.—Samuel Hutton, of Fulton's Ferry crew, was stabbed yesterday by Richard Hamilton, of Fulton's Ferry crew, with whom he had a quarrel. The wound probably will not prove fatal.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., May 27.—Thomas C. Thurston, who killed Embery, his business partner, on Jan. 1, and was acquitted about a month ago, met D. R. Anthony, editor of the Times, in Delaware-street yesterday afternoon, and after passing him, turned and fired two shots at him, neither shot touching their object. One of them, however, struck John P. Dougless, a young man employed in the Times office, inflicting a severe scalp wound, and the other struck Landon Baker, a lawyer, standing on the sidewalk about 100 feet away, in the left side, about two inches below the nipple, and passed through his body, inflicting what was at first thought to be a mortal wound, but the physicians last night thought he might recover. Mr. Baker is a prominent attorney. He defended Thurston and acquitted him when he was tried for murdering Embery. The affair created great excitement, and the officers were obliged to secrete Thurston to prevent the people from inflicting summary punishment upon him.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 27.—William Neal, the colored man convicted of a charge of rape upon Mrs. Conner, was this afternoon sentenced to be hanged on Aug. 27.

READING, Penn., May 27.—Edward Hall, Michael Walsh, and Robert White, three notorious New-York forgers, were arrested at the depot here this afternoon by Pinkerton's agent, charged with counterfeiting the scrip issued by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. Seventy-seven hundred dollars' worth of the bogus scrip was found upon them. They were lodged in Berks County Jail. Hall is a noted forger, and Walsh served a term in the Eastern Penitentiary for the Wellsboro Bank robbery. White is not so well known.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 27.—Thomas Mells to-day pleaded guilty to the charge of having fired the poison on the ship Iron Cross. Acting upon the information given by Mells, the Police arrested five persons implicated in the same crime—Charles Johnson, a junk dealer on the levee; Samuel Symonds, a sailor on the Iron Cross; Adolphe Hale, alias "Dutchy," a levee laborer; John O'Connor, a dock hand on the steamships Star Wood, and John O'Shaughnessey, a coffee-house keeper on the levee. The accused persons, charged with arson, were arraigned and sent before the Criminal Court without bail. The preliminary examination is set for June 4. Symonds, when arrested, made a full confession, stating that he was engaged by Mells to set the ship afire, and that Mells had given him shoes

IN THE FIVE FORKS WOODS

MOVEMENTS OF CRAWFORD'S AND GRIFFIN'S DIVISIONS.

FIGHTING IN RAVINES AND CLEARINGS—BY WHOM THE FORD AT HATCHER'S RUN WAS HELD—A JOHNNY REB ATTEMPTS TO FOOL A YANKEE CAPTAIN.

Gen. M. B. Corse, of Alexandria, Va., was among the spectators of the proceedings in the Warren Court of Inquiry yesterday. The other Confederate officers who have been summoned to testify before the court have not yet arrived. The first witness examined was Col. James P. Mead, of Philadelphia, who served on Gen. Crawford's staff. Col. Mead testified that he saw Gen. Sheridan draw a plan of the battle of Five Forks while in consultation with Warren. The orders were to advance, with the sun over the left shoulder, until they struck the White Oak road, and then to face to the west with a left wheel. Gen. Warren was in the Sidnor field, about the middle, near the ruins of a house, and witness went to him for orders. Warren was extremely annoyed because Baxter was so far to the right, and ordered the witness to find Baxter and tell him to bring his men to the left and close up the gap in the line of battle.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Ellis Spear, of Washington, who was Major of the Twentieth Maine Volunteers, and Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Bartlett, gave an account of the movements of Bartlett's command from the time of the fight at the White Oak road until the final engagement at Five Forks. The brigade arrived in the vicinity of J. Boisseau's during the afternoon of the preceding day. (J. Boisseau's house is situated in the midst of a plantation near Gravelly Run, a little distance to the west of the Boydton Plank-road.) Having arrived on this ground, they threw out skirmishers and prepared to meet any attack from the enemy. The enemy's pickets were in sight, and there was occasional firing, but no serious engagement. The witness did not recollect the stream called Gravelly Run, and could not locate the brigade in reference to it. During the night an order was received to rejoin Griffin's division, and the command moved back. Major Spear recalled the formation of the troops for the attack on the rebel works at Five Forks. His attention being called to the positions of the three divisions of the Fifth Corps in the formation for the assault, he pronounced them correct to the best of his recollection. He remembered that the brigade crossed the White Oak road, but he did not distinctly recollect crossing it. They wheeled to the left on crossing this road, but he did not recall at what angle. He remembered the general direction to keep the sun over the left shoulder in advancing upon the road. Upon crossing it the division [Griffin's] wheeled to the left and advanced in a westerly direction. Major Spear recalled a firing which was opened upon them from the western crest of an irregular ravine crossing from north to south, an irregular field which lay in their front as they came out of the woods. There were two regiments in the field as the witness entered it. One of them was the Maine Sharpshooters, belonging to his brigade; the other he did not remember. The rest of the brigade was advancing through the woods. The witness did not see Griffin until after the fight—about sundown. After driving out the enemy they crossed the field, entered the woods, and advanced to the Ford road. Here he met Gen. Warren, who ordered him to form the two regiments he had with him across the Ford road, faced to the north, as he anticipated that there was a considerable force of the enemy in their rear. A few minutes after this order was given, Gen. Warren directed a staff officer to take the two regiments and advance up the Ford road toward the run, (Hatcher's,) find out whether there was a bridge across it, and if so, to prevent any force of the enemy from crossing. The staff officer gave the order to the witness, and he took the regiments and advanced along the Ford road to the run. They found that there was no bridge there, but that the river was fordable. Major Spear drew up the two regiments in order of battle on the south side of the stream, so as to hold the ford and command any force undertaking to effect a crossing. How large the force of the enemy was on the other side of the stream Major Spear could not tell. He did not see the rebels; they were concealed in the woods, but the firing was quite heavy—a scattering fire, and afterward a rattling volley. Having formed his men and developed the enemy's fire, the witness went back and reported to Gen. Warren. He could not tell whether the enemy undertook to cross, not having returned to the vicinity of the ford during the fight. The two regiments bivouacked for the night at the point where witness left them. Witness reported to Gen. Griffin, who had in the meantime taken command of the Fifth Corps.

The cross-examination by Major Gardner, counsel for Gen. Sheridan, developed nothing not already brought out on the direct examination. The witness did not of his own observation know whether three regiments of the command, among them the Twentieth Maine, were sent to the assistance of Ayres by a movement to the front and left. He had heard that such was the case, but was not present when the order was executed. His recollection of the general aspect of the advance was that they were constantly swinging to the left.

By Major Gardner—Would not such a movement as you describe bring you in front of the north section of the return of the Confederate works? A.—I think not.

Q.—Will you explain why? I should like your opinion on the subject. A.—Because the ground was very broken and impracticable, and our speed was limited. The right, being upon the outside of the circle, had to move very fast. Our progress toward the left was also governed by the position of troops in that direction. Again, a constant fire on the right from rebel skirmishers caused the troops to work that way constantly, notwithstanding the orders to keep swinging round.

By Mr. Stickney—Then your constant swinging to the left was in consequence of an order to that effect, which you understood to be imperious? A.—That was the order, and the whole movement was to be governed by it.

Being questioned by the court, the witness said it was probably half an hour after crossing the White Oak road. There was heavy firing to the left and front while they were crossing the Sidnor field. Their movement to the right was in consequence of an apprehension of attack from that direction. It was some time before they became aware that the enemy was not in force on the right. They had probably come into the C. Young field.

Gen. Spear then marked on the Cotton graphic map, by request of the court, the direction in relation to the western boundary of the C. Young field in which his troops were moving when they crossed the field and the Ford road. The line drawn faced toward the south-west, making an angle of about 30 degrees with the margin of the field, and of about 25 degrees with the Ford road, which they had just crossed. Here the witness set out to re-form his troops, facing directly south, being aware that they had gone too far to the right, and had passed round the left flank of the enemy. He was just forming faced to the south, when he met Gen. Warren.

Capt. C. F. Sawyer, of the First Maine Sharpshooters, now resident in Washington, D. C., was the next witness. His regiment belonged to Bartlett's brigade of Griffin's division. Capt. Sawyer remembered the movement of a battalion of the Maine Sharpshooters and a Pennsylvania regiment under the command of Gen. Spear, up the Ford Road, to take possession of a bridge which was supposed to cross the river at a point about a mile north. They had orders to hold the bridge at all hazards. When they arrived at their destination they found that there was no bridge as they had expected, but that the river was fordable. The enemy opened fire from the other side of the stream as they advanced. The ground was heavily wooded, and the enemy was well concealed by underbrush; but from the length of the line and the density of the fire, he judged that there must have been more than a brigade of the rebels holding the crossing on the other side. They remained on guard at this point some two or three hours.

Capt. Sawyer was then asked to give the general course of the movement of his regiment from the White Oak road to the Ford road. His battalion, he said, was constantly wheeling to the left as the line advanced, and the men on the extreme right had to run the greater part of the time in order to keep their connection with those on the left. The line followed by his battalion passed a little to the north of the Sidnor field, and came out into the C. Young field at an angle of about 20° with its northern margin, which ran nearly east and west. They crossed the Ford road nearly at right angles, but facing a little to the south-west. His battalion had become separated from the rest of the brigade, and the witness was engaged in re-forming his lines, facing to the south, when he was ordered to report to Gen. Spear to participate in the movement to take possession of the bridge across the run, a mile or more in the rear of the enemy's works.

Gen. Hancock inquired how they came to bear off so far to the right. The witness replied that his command, being on the extreme right and moving on the outside of the circle, was in constant danger of being snapped off at a tangent, and left "in the air." the men had to run in order to keep the connection to the left at all, and, besides this, there was an annoying skirmish fire from the right which tended to take them in that direction; they were not at all aware that they had gone too far to the right till they came out into the C. Young field; there was heavy firing at the left and front as they advanced through the woods, but they supposed it proceeded from the cavalry.

Lieut. [illegible] G. Sherley, of the Ninety-first New-York Volunteers, served on the staff of Col. Kellogg, [illegible] brigade, Crawford's division, Fifth Corps. Lieut. Sherley remembered that the corps presented a very fine front as they advanced upon the White Oak road. After that he did not see the corps advance. He understood that when they got to the White Oak road they were to wheel to the left. Witness heard the command to wheel as they crossed the road. Gen. Baxter's brigade was, he remembered, on the right of Kellogg's. He could neither recall Coulter's brigade nor Baxter's brigade during the movement. His brigade (Kellogg's) was on the left, next to Gen. Ayres. He could not say just when they became separated from Ayres, but he believed it was at that time passing through the [illegible] of the clearing. The witness had no [illegible] whatever of crossing the Sidnor field. [illegible] crossed it at all it must have been at [illegible]. He could not recall going [illegible] a large field as that appeared to be [illegible]. They met a pretty heavy fire in the [illegible] they came out into the C. Young field.) They [illegible] in this open [illegible] he was obliged to resort to the Colonel of his regiment to assist in forming it in line. The regiment was a very large one, containing not less than 1,800 men. He did not think [in answer to a question from Major Gardner] that the men wavered at all, or fell into anything that could be called disorder. The ground was very uneven, cut up by ravines and water-courses, and it was not a very easy thing to keep the men well aligned in a movement that was constantly tending toward the left, according to orders from Gen. Warren, and was, therefore, like swinging a line of men upon a pivot.

Major Gardner then took the witness, and drew out of him the history of the movement up the Ford road to the north, to take possession of the crossing at Hatcher's Run. They arrived at the ford, Lieut. Sherley said, a great deal earlier than they expected. Indeed, they came right upon it, as they emerged from the woods at the south, and got a heavy volley right in their faces from the rebel troops concealed in the underbrush on the north bank of the stream. There were plenty of trees right about there, and the men were not long in getting behind them. The stream was not very wide, and two men could talk across it by raising their voices a little. He was hailed by an officer across the river, who told him they were Union troops sent there to hold the ford against the rebels, and had mistaken them for rebels as they came up the road. The witness asked to what brigade and division they belonged, and the officer gave it to him. Witness then asked the rebel officer to give the names of some of the officers in that brigade, and he gave them correctly. The witness did not feel satisfied about it yet, and so requested the officer to give him the name of the Brigade Adjutant, who was his own brother. The fellow gave it very promptly, but it was wrong. Then Lieut. Sherley shouted across the stream: "Well, if you're Union troops, send over somebody and let me question him!" His men had, in the meantime, advanced from under cover of the woods, and were talking across the stream. The only answer he got to his request was a volley, and the men got behind their trees again about as quickly as they could.

By Mr. Stickney—Did you see Gen. McKenzie and his cavalry during the time you were holding the ford across Hatcher's Run? A.—I saw the General, but not the cavalry. He came up the road from the direction of Five Forks. I think he was alone, but I won't be certain that he had not an aide or two with him. Gen. McKenzie rode up hastily, and wanted to know who was in command. He was directed to me, and the first thing he told me was that the men across the ford were our men, and I was firing into the wrong army. I told him I believed them to be rebel troops, and he requested me to send a squad of men across and find out. I thought I had already found out to my satisfaction, and told him I would not like to take the responsibility of doing as he requested unless I had orders from my own superior officer. The General started to cross, but he received a volley that convinced him that they were Confederates, and then turned his horse's head and rode into our lines again. I did not see any of Gen. McKenzie's cavalry about the ford.

The court adjourned until this morning, when Gen. M. B. Corse, who was in command of a portion of the rebel forces at Five Forks, will be put upon the stand. Gen. Corse will be followed by other Confederate Generals, probably W. H. F. Lee, Fitzhugh Lee, Ransom, Eppa Hunton, and others.

MRS. LITTLE AND HER NEPHEW.

AN ALLEGED CASE OF CONSPIRACY—THE NEPHEW CHARGED WITH PERJURY.

A case which has been before the Courts for at least two years is now occupying the attention of Judge Gildersleeve and a jury in the General Sessions Court. Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in his opening address, said that if the facts testified to by the witnesses for the prosecution were true, it was one of the most infamous cases of conspiracy ever brought to the notice of a jury. In 1850 Mrs. Delia Little, who is now an old lady of 67, went to San Francisco, where she married William Little, a lawyer. The latter died in 1857, and Mrs. Little set up a boarding-house and amassed property valued at about $15,000. In January, 1878, she was taken very ill at her residence, No. 173 Vallejo-street, and her housekeeper, supposing she was about to die, sent for James E. Williams, nephew of Mrs. Little, who lived at No. 77 East One Hundred and Fourth-street, in this City, and did business as a dealer in plumbers' materials at No. 16 West Fourth-street. On arriving in San Francisco, Williams took charge of the affairs of his aunt, whom he had not seen for 20 years. In her sickly condition she made him her agent, granting him, however, greater powers than she had intended. At the solicitation of Williams she consented to come to New-York for superior medical treatment, and both started East in June, 1878. On arriving in this City she was domiciled with her nephew and his wife, Fanny, at No. 77 East One Hundred and Fourth-street; but their ill-treatment of her was so great that she made up her mind to leave them. She then learned for the first time, that instead of being her agent Williams had full control of her property, and that she was penniless. She demanded to be sent back to San Francisco, in order to satisfy herself of the condition of her property, and Williams, appearing to conform to her wishes, promised to procure her ticket and make all arrangements for the journey. On the 7th October he brought a coach to the house, and said: "Come, aunty, dear, have a nice ride in the Park, and then go to the Aquarium; and as soon as you have seen the sights come to my office, where you will get your jewelry, money, and ticket, and go direct to the train for San Francisco." Mrs. Little, suspecting nothing, entered the coach in company with Mrs. Williams and a man who subsequently proved to be Detective Michael Finnerty, and was driven through the Park. The coach stopped before a building which she now thinks was the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, a man looked in at her through the window, and Mrs. Williams, who had accompanied her, left, promising to meet her at her husband's office. The next place at which the coach stopped, she was told was her nephew's office, and she unhesitatingly entered, believing that she was about to receive her money and jewelry. The building proved to be the Tombs, and it was only after Matron Foster had tapped her on the shoulder and demanded her valuables that the unfortunate woman knew she had been committed to the Island for six months by Justice Kasmire as a habitual drunkard. She had been committed on the affidavits of her nephew and his wife, which set forth, in addition to her intemperate habits, that she was incapable of taking care of herself or her family. The old lady had no alternative but to serve out the time for which she had been committed, and in due time she found herself an inmate of the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island. After remaining there six months she was discharged, and then found a refuge with Agnes Lewis, a colored laundress, living at No. 229 East One Hundred and Third-street, who had known her in her more prosperous days. She applied to her nephew for her trunk, but was refused, and subjected to outrageous insult. Finally, the trunk was sent her, but all her valuables had been removed from it. She then had Mrs. Williams arrested for stealing her property, and the case was brought to trial, but the accused was acquitted on a technicality.

In March last Mrs. Little made one more effort to have those who had so deeply wronged her punished, and the matter was laid before the Grand Jury. Mrs. Little, who had been rendered destitute by the action of her nephew, was removed from the care of the colored laundress and placed in the House of Detention, in which institution she has since found a home. The Grand Jury found a joint indictment for perjury against James E. Williams and his wife, Fanny, claiming that in swearing in their affidavits before Justice Kasmire that Mrs. Little was a habitual drunkard and incapable of taking care of herself, they had sworn to what they knew was false. On the trial, yesterday, Mrs. Little was examined at great length, and proved a most intelligent and conscientious witness. She denied that she was a drunkard or had rendered herself incapable of transacting her business, although both her nephew and his wife had repeatedly endeavored to force her to drink intoxicating liquors. Mrs. Martha Hathaway, who lived in the same house with Williams, and whose husband was employed at Williams's place of business, testified that she had never seen Mrs. Little under the influence of liquor. Catherine Hurley, and Agnes Lewis, the colored laundress in whose house Mrs. Little had found shelter, also testified to the old lady's uniform sobriety. The case will be continued to-day.

TRIAL OF A NEW-JERSEY JUSTICE.

James Loftus, Justice of the Peace, was tried at Paterson yesterday, on an indictment for assault and false imprisonment. Dominic Lang sued Adam Fras before the Justice for a balance of $15 for board, alleging fraud because Fras had not kept his promise to pay the debt. Judgment was given for the plaintiff, and the Justice immediately issued a body execution against Fras, on the ground of fraud, and the defendant was committed to jail before his counsel had an opportunity to appeal. Hence the indictment. Fras was released within two or three days by Judge Barkalow, President Judge of the Common Pleas, who denounced the commitment as an outrage. On the trial yesterday, however, Judge Barkalow ruled that the Justice had acted judicially, and could not be held criminally liable for any error in his official conduct. The Judge added that the people were very much to blame in electing such ignorant men to office, and they could not find fault if they suffered from their injudicious selection of Justices of the Peace. Even under this plain ruling of the court the jury were strongly disposed to find a verdict of guilty, but finally, with great reluctance, rendered a verdict of acquittal.

CAPT. BARRE DISCHARGED.

Capt. Barré, of the Hamburg Line steamship Malta, was charged recently, before United States Commissioner Shields, with violating the Federal Passenger act by carrying a larger number of passengers than the space and accommodations of the steamer warranted. The complaint was made on a report of one of the assistants to the Surveyor of the Port. On the defense, it was shown that the vessel had been remeasured, and that the Government surveyor had made an error in his computation, the vessel having actual capacity under the law to carry 18 or 20 more passengers than she had on board on the voyage in question. Capt. Barré was accordingly discharged yesterday by the Commissioner.

DR. WAGNER'S LAW SUITS

HOW A SLEEPY VILLAGE WAS RUDELY AWAKENED.

AN ECCENTRIC BACHELOR'S MONOMANIA—THE DOCTOR EXULTANT AND WOODSBORO UNDER THE SHADOW OF MANY JUDGMENTS.

FREDERICK, Md., May 26.—The neighboring town of Woodsboro is one of the quietest, most thrifty-looking country villages in the State of Maryland. It has about 300 inhabitants, and is pleasantly situated in one of the most fertile valleys in the country. The rough element, which is often the bane of country towns, is conspicuous by its absence, and the proprietor of the only hotel in the place boasts of the peace and order that always prevail. As if to banish any lingering doubt there might be in the mind of THE TIMES's correspondent, he said, with much fervor: "Why, we folks here don't lock our house or barn doors, or even our hen-roosts, at night, and nothin' is never touched. There are 24 colored voters in this town, and lots more of the young bucks not old enough yet to vote, and I'll give you $10 if you'll find any man in this district who'll say he ever saw a colored man drunk." The town itself showed that he was not exaggerating. The farmers about are all prosperous, and the townsmen as neat and industrious as one imagines they would be in a model Quaker village. The inhabitants just now, however, are not happy; indeed, they are in a great state of excitement. Conferences are held among neighbors early and late. The women collect in groups at the front gates, and talk loud and vehemently by the hour. All appear very much disturbed about something, and the name of Dr. Harrison Wagner is on everybody's lips. All want to know if there is anything new about Wagner's cases. One man said "when a man goes to bed here at night nowadays, he never knows whether the Sheriff will be around first thing in the morning to levy on him or not."

But who is Dr. Wagner, and what are his cases? It was easier to ask these questions than to get intelligible and comprehensive answers to them, but by dint of perseverance the facts were obtained in what has proved to be one of the strangest cases on record. Dr. Wagner is an eccentric bachelor on the shady side of 40, who lives alone in an old weather-beaten, neglected rookery in the main street—the only downright shabby-looking place in the town. He was an old line Whig, while an older brother was a Republican in the days just before the war, and he says the prejudice of the Woodsboro people against him originated in 1861-2, when he took sides with his brother against the war. However that may be, the present difficulty found its origin 10 years later. Dr. Wagner, in 1871, hired a cart of John Flickinger, and when Flickinger paid his doctor's bill, he took the cart-hire from it. Wagner denied ever hiring the cart. The case went before a magistrate. The Doctor was beaten. He then had Flickinger arrested for perjury, and nine witnesses swore that what Flickinger had testified was true, while as many more contradicted this evidence point-blank. The case cost Wagner $1,000, although no result was reached. These cases excited Wagner very much, and left him a sort of monomaniac. He would leave town suddenly on horseback, by the back streets, and not return for days. While away he would visit farmers, and beg them on his knees to hide him in their hay-lofts or garrets, as a crowd of ruffians from Woodsboro were on his track, who had sworn not to sleep until they had murdered him. Sometimes he went to Westminster and got the Sheriff to lock him up for safety. He made a fort of his house, and barricaded his place, and always kept heavily-loaded weapons at hand to keep off the gang of ruffians he imagined were always seeking his life. When he staid at home he seldom slept at night. About this time, he says, he was engaged to be married to the daughter of a Democrat, and it was through this political conspiracy against him that this engagement was broken off. He heard through a friend that they intended to come to his house masked, and murder him as the Kuklux in the South killed their victims. One night he heard a man say "If we can get him and his brother out of town, we can gain 150 votes in Woodsboro for the Democrats." They arranged to sack his house next night. Finally, he could not bear this mental torture any longer, so he went to Baltimore in 1876 and swore out a warrant before United States District Attorney Stirling that his life was not safe in Woodsboro; that his usefulness at the polls was destroyed. The nine men who, he said, had conspired against him were ruffians without character, and villains of the most desperate and coldblooded type. Two Deputy Marshals, armed to the teeth, were at once sent to Woodsboro to break up the infamous gang. When they got there they found the "desperadoes" all reputable and well-to-do citizens, willing to go with the Marshals peaceably if the law required it. Only one of them was taken to Baltimore, and he was dismissed with the remark that Wagner was undoubtedly crazy.

But the trouble had now only begun. Having failed to reach the conspirators in one way, the Doctor soon found another. He imagined they were liable for the time he had lost in foiling their cowardly efforts on his life. So he began bringing suits for damages for time lost, day's labor, injury to business, disturbed peace of mind, &c., against the individual conspirators, members of their families, their relatives and friends, both male and female. These suits for debt the local magistrate would not entertain, so Wagner went to Justice Wilson, of Wolfsville; Squire Coblentz, of Middletown; Eaton, of Lewiston, and others. Wagner furnished Wilson with a special docket for his suits, and over 1,000 cases were entered in this ponderous volume. Before Justice Eaton only 500 suits were entered, all against the Adams Express Company, the only cause for all of them being imaginary damage done to a single small package. The 65 cases before Justice Coblentz were dismissed. In all, nearly 3,000 suits were entered in the course of a few months. Damages in each case varied from $1 to $100, but all kept within the limit of Justice's cases. In several instances over 100 suits were entered against single persons, and few, if any, of Wagner's acquaintances were entirely neglected. There were 400 cases against Flickinger and members of his family, the total damages claimed being $6,000. The claims under all the suits amounted to over $100,000. Everybody was laughing over Wagner's new craze. It was considered one of the largest jokes on record. That it all amounted to nothing but a joke was confirmed when, on application of F. J. Nelson, counsel for a few timorous defendants, Justice Wilson, one Sunday in June, 1878, signed a release to all the defendants in cases that had been brought before him. Summonses had been issued, but in view of this paper no attention was paid to them, and during the following Fall judgments were entered against the defendants in all the cases, except those before Justice Coblentz. The time within which an appeal might have been taken was also allowed to pass without action, and in a few months the whole matter was almost forgotten.

Last Fall, however, the erratic Doctor broke loose again, and declared his intention of having levies made under his judgments. This aroused the defendants, and, looking into the matter, sure enough the judgments were all standing against them. They hardly knew what to do, but finally, under advice of counsel, had Wagner indicted last February for being a "common barrator." The case came up for trial 10 days ago. This is an offense so rare that counsel were unable to find more than half a dozen instances reported within as many centuries. The defense objected to any evidence of suits in Wagner's own name, on the ground that common barratry consisted not in bringing suits in one's own name, but in stirring up suits among others and inciting third persons to litigation. "Bacon's Abridgment," "Burne's Justice," "Viner's Abridgment," and "Bouvier's Dictionary" [ed. 1860] were cited in support of this point. Counsel for plaintiff cited 4 Coke Rep. 74, 11 Mass. 257, 7 Bish. Cr. L., sec. 62-63, and Hawkins P. C. Ch. 81, sec. 5, and contended that the offense consisted in the vexations and oppression that excessive litigation would cause, whoever might bring the suit. The court decided the case against the plaintiffs, and Wagner was discharged. As soon as that case was off his hands, Wagner began taking steps toward having levies made. A week ago he brought before the Orphans' Court here 150 judgments for $25 each, with cost, amounting in all to $13,250, which he had recovered against William Shank, of Woodsboro, who died about a year ago, and asked that they be passed. It was satisfactorily shown that Shank had never in any way been indebted to Wagner to the extent of a farthing in his life, but the court held that as the judgments were complete on their face, the necessary affidavits and entries, all in perfect form, it would have to pass them, although of opinion that they were unjust. The Register was therefore, ordered to file them among the other claims against the Shank estate. If the judgments stand, they will consume the entire estate. The court-room was filled with people against whom Wagner has judgments pending, and they were thunderstruck at this decision. Wagner was denounced in the severest terms, and if he attempts to prosecute his claims by levying on the property of his victims there is sure to be trouble. The imaginary conspiracy from which he has been fleeing for years will become a reality. Wagner himself is exultant over the result. He says he has only been waiting for the result of the barratry case to commence action. The action against the Shank estate was the first, and he intends to keep on. He rejoices that he has at last got the upper hand of the vile conspirators, who, he says, can only defend themselves by circulating reports that he is crazy.

Since the news of the decision has spread, much excitement exists throughout the county. Every day a dozen or more of the victims are coming here and signing applications for writs of injunction. An investigation has just disclosed the fact that Wilson's term as magistrate expired six months before he rendered these judgments, and it is stated he was promised half the proceeds by the crazy doctor for his part in the job. To aggravate matters, two Woodsboro merchants who recently ordered bills of goods in Baltimore, where they usually buy, have just received word that they cannot obtain the goods except for cash, as judgments for several thousand dollars are reported standing against each of them. Many annoyances of this kind are reported. What the upshot of the matter will be it is difficult to say, but it is certain that the name of Dr. Harrison Wagner will never be forgotten in this region, and that many Woodsboro people will not feel sure of no further annoyance from him until he is dead.

A GATHERING OF NOTED MEN.

WEBSTER, IRVING, OSGOOD, BRYANT, AND OTHER ATTENDANTS AT A COOPER MEMORIAL MEETING TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

From the New-York Field Glass.

As I saw the remains of Dr. Samuel Osgood borne up the aisle of St. Thomas's Church, the other morning, amid a stately procession of robed ecclesiastics, my mind went back to a scene, between 25 and 30 years ago, in which he took a memorable part.

The friends of James Fenimore Cooper availed themselves of the presence of Daniel Webster in New-York to give special interest to a public meeting in commemoration of him, with a view to the erection of a monument to his memory. Washington Irving was to preside, William Cullen Bryant was to deliver the address. Daniel Webster was to be present, and all the literati of America, far and near, were to occupy the stage of what was then known as Tripler, afterward Metropolitan Hall, in Broadway. The building was capacious enough to hold a vast multitude, and, though a price, for admission was charged, its floors and galleries were filled to overflowing. The audience itself was representative of the culture and refinement of the City. A more brilliant assemblage has seldom been seen. I was young enough for the spectacle and occasion to make a great impression upon me.

The stage remained empty for some time after the house was full, when the folding-doors in the rear suddenly opened, and in the vista of the illuminated room behind we caught sight of the throng of distinguished men who then filled the public eye—the venerable contemporaries of Cooper and the rising reputations of our own time. But conspicuous above them all, in physical presence alone, was Mr. Webster. He stood among the foremost, dressed in his favorite costume on great occasions, like the Whig or Continental uniform—blue dress-coat, with bright gilt buttons, and a long buff waistcoat reaching several inches below the waistband. It was the year before his death, and he had been very ill. The effort had been a great one which he had made to be present now. Any one who remembers his stupendous appearance when in health and vigor, as I could when a boy, with his dark complexion, black hair, and large glowing black eyes, under the shelf of that Olympian brow—the astonishment and delight of phrenologists—will easily conceive how he looked then, when ashy pale, his hair scanty and iron-gray, yet his figure erect and commanding as ever; and, though moving slowly and feebly to his place, bearing himself in that thrown-back characteristic way in which all New-Yorkers are now accustomed to see him in bronze on his pedestal in Central Park. Under the blaze of the gas-light his massive face took a granite look, the material of his own native hills. I had seen him, often, close by, and had talked to him when in my teens, but the impression he made at this moment was the grandest I ever received, and, doubtless, it was aided by the undesigned dramatic accessories of the spectacle. I never yet beheld his equal for personal presence. I believe it was once said of him that "no man ever was so wise as Webster looked." He was only 5 feet 10 inches in height, but his breadth of chest, tremendous head, and magnificent bearing made him appear gigantic amid the crowd that then surrounded him. He was seated in the middle of the sofa at the front of the stage, with Bryant close beside him on his right, and Irving on his left.

The face and figure of Bryant, so recently conspicuous among us for his patriarchal beard and picturesque head, looked almost insignificant under the shadow of the colossal statesman, and Irving looked no better. Bryant, small, thin-faced, and closely-shaven at that time, serious, cold, and stiff in manner, hardly gave promise of what long years of conscious public veneration and the hoary crown of glory did afterward to make him, both in personal appearance and benignity of aspect, to this generation. Irving, kindly-faced always, plain, gentle, unassuming, whose chestnut wig and florid face denied his age, arose, and came forward to speak. His earliest friends had called him the "spectator," because the presence of auditors always struck him dumb. But his nervousness did not appear to know it, and the hush was something awful to any one who did. He opened his mouth, and, with a hoarse gasp, said something about public speaking "not being among his gifts," and, with a nervous twist in his dear old countenance, added something more about "Daniel Webster," and shrank back into his corner of the sofa.

When Mr. Webster arose there was a tempest. The applause rolled toward him in volume after volume. If his demi-god presence could not magnetize the common mob, it could and it did excite this multitude into a demonstration of shouting, stamping, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, long continued and oft-reiterated, which must have been as astonishing to him as it was gratifying. He spoke only two or three minutes, or about a dozen or twenty lines of a newspaper column, in his characteristic way, evidently forming each sentence complete before slowly uttering it; his pronunciation old-fashioned, with a savor of New-England, his voice, rather weak at first, rising once or twice into that volume, and those tones like low, rolling thunder, which had made both his conversation and oratory so impressive in his prime.

Bryant then took his place at the desk and read his eulogy upon the great novelist. After he had concluded, the general speaking began. Toward the close of the evening, Dr. Osgood was called out. I have the impression, not only from what he has since told me, but from something that occurred at the time, that his speaking at all was an accident. At any rate, the sense in the audience that he was utterly unprepared gave him the opportunity to take them, as he did, by surprise. The lapse of a quarter of a century has given him, too, quite another look to those who only lately knew him. At that time, though nearly 40, he was very youthful-looking; he did not wear the grayish beard which lately almost covered his face, and his coal-black hair contrasted vividly with a complexion as white as marble. His features were regular and almost Puritanically severe—a look which his tall white cravat did not lessen.

His speech came in three great outbursts, under the effect of which, each time, he seemed to reel as if intense excitement had carried him out of himself. Three times he leaned forward with his hand to his forehead, as if the effort had made it ache. It may have been his fashion of collecting his thoughts. At any rate, what he did say, and the way he said it—in a voice whose orotund tones and scholarly enunciation filled the building to the brim—every word evidently impromptu and spontaneous, created the most astonishing excitement, and three times the return wave came to him in volumes that seemed only equaled by those which had greeted Mr. Webster himself. One of these outbursts was over Cooper, of course. Webster, fatigued, had almost slept through the evening, being repeatedly roused by Mr. Harvey behind him. But he needed no awakening now. He gradually roused himself, startled into unwonted attention by Dr. Osgood's eloquence, and when the burst closed it found him leaning forward at his full height—he sat very high—with his granite face turned upward to the speaker, as if rapt and astonished, like the rest of us, at what he had heard. He, too, joined in the applause, striking his white-gloved hands together with hearty delight. But his hands went modestly before his own face at the next instance, for the succeeding burst was about himself, and the thundering scene was renewed tenfold.

He and Irving and Bryant have gone. Few, if any, remain who occupied that platform; and now the bright, public-spirited, scholarly, eloquent Osgood will also be seen no more.

A DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF LONGSTREET.

From the St. Louis Republican, May 22.

The nomination of James Longstreet as Minister to Constantinople is, we think, a good one; though more or less unpopular in both sections of the country. In the North, because he is an ex-rebel; in the South, because, being an ex-rebel, he has for some years acted with the Republican Party. Gen. Longstreet has been severely criticised by his former associates, and, in our opinion, undeservedly. That he was entirely honest in his course, believing that affiliation with the then dominant party was best for the South—there is no reasonable doubt. He erred in judgment, but his devotion to Southern interests has never cooled, and he has always defended his action from a strictly Southern stand-point. The Confederacy had no braver champion; the South has not a more faithful son. As for the Northern Republican objection, it is of small consequence in view of the fact that several other less prominent and less deserving ex-rebels have been appointed to office by Republican Presidents. His education at West Point, where he graduated in 1842, insures the proper intellectual fitness for the post; while his military experience guarantees the necessary executive ability. A soldier who ranked next to Jackson in Lee's estimation will not lack determination in dealing with a demoralized and treacherous Government, and in the present and prospective condition of affairs in Turkey, such a soldier may be better than the best civilian.

INSANE AT SEA.

From the Panama Star and Herald, May 13.

It is related that a young gentleman of 36 or 37 years of age, a nephew of the Hon. A. A. Low, by the name of Mills, who left New-York for California by the steamer Crescent City April 30, when a few days out suddenly developed signs of insanity. Before reaching Aspinwall the symptoms became so violent that he had to be confined to his room. Notwithstanding this precaution, one night, just before arrival, the young man escaped through the sky-light, in a nearly nude state, and suddenly astonished the officer on watch by appearing on the roof of the deck-house, near the bridge. A struggle ensued, which ended in handcuffs and stricter confinement. On the night after the steamer arrived, although closely watched, the young man managed to escape again from his room, and divesting himself of all his clothing, slipped down the rudder-chains into the sea. His absence was soon discovered, and for some time it was thought that he was drowned or devoured by the hundreds of rapacious sharks that abound in the harbor. But a search was made up near the wharf and on shore, which resulted at last in finding the poor fellow, perfectly nude, in a hut on the beach, near the machine shop, more than a mile from the ship. He was again confined, and on Sunday, the 9th inst., was brought across the road and transferred to the Colima, for San Francisco.

CHARGES AGAINST DUDLEY

THE MAYOR CALLS UPON HIM TO ANSWER ON JUNE 2.

HE IS ACCUSED OF HAVING APPOINTED INCOMPETENT PERSONS TO OFFICIAL POSITIONS—ALSO WITH VIOLATIONS OF THE BUILDING LAWS, AND WITH HAVING AIDED IN THE COMMISSION OF FRAUDS.

Mayor Cooper late last evening completed, and caused to be served upon Superintendent Dudley, the following charges:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 27, 1880.
Henry J. Dudley, Superintendent of Buildings, City of New-York:

SIR: You are hereby notified that you will have an opportunity to be heard before me, at the Mayor's office, on the 2d day of June, 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M., upon the following charges of incompetency and willful and corrupt negligence and malfeasance in office, constituting cause of removal from office:

First—That you have appointed to the most responsible positions in the Department of Buildings persons who were not competent and qualified therefor, and whose competency had not been certified in the manner provided by law, and without requiring from such persons the affidavit provided by section 49 of the law relating to buildings in the City of New-York. Among others the following:

1. One Robert McGinnis, as acting Deputy Superintendent of Buildings, and continued him in said position and in performance of the duties of Deputy Superintendent after the said McGinnis was rejected as wholly incompetent by the Committee on Examination appointed by the New-York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

2. John Riley, as Inspector, in January, 1879, without having passed such examination, and after his rejection by the said Board of Examiners as wholly incompetent, appointed him an assistant clerk in the Bureau of Fire Escapes, and assigned him to the performance of inspection duties as theretofore.

3. John Vanderbeek, as Inspector, without his having passed such examination, and after his resignation, because unable to qualify, appointed him as clerk to perform the duties of Inspector.

4. Hiram Van Tassel, as Inspector, without having passed such examination, and without filing the affidavit required in section 49 of the Building law.

5. Joseph McNamara, as Inspector, without passing such examination, and without the affidavit required as aforesaid.

6. Bernard Mcgahan as Inspector, in May, 1879, without having passed such examination, and who was rejected by the Board of Examiners 10 days after as incompetent.

Second—That you have permitted and authorized the erection, building, and alteration of numerous buildings within the City of New-York in disregard and violation of the provisions of the Building laws, and in such a manner as to be dangerous to life and property; and among others in these:

1. In that you authorized or permitted the alteration and reconstruction of a part of the building known as the Madison-Square Garden in so unsubstantial a manner that a portion thereof fell down on the night of Wednesday, the 21st day of April, 1880, killing four persons and wounding many more, and causing great loss and damage to property. The said alteration was made by carrying up the brick bearing walls to the height of 34 feet, 12 inches thick, without piers or buttresses, and not plumb from the foundations of said walls, in violation of sections 2, 4, and 5 of said laws relating to buildings, and section 28 of said Building law was also violated in that the roof trusses and the beams were not of the strength or constructed in the manner required in said section.

2. In that you authorized and permitted the erection of 18 brick buildings on One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, west of the Fifth-avenue, which were not in accordance with the provisions of the said Building laws in the following particulars: The foundations were not laid in cement mortar and were built of stone without headers; the walls were less than 12 inches in thickness, and were not carried up plumb and properly bonded. The front walls were built upon a backing of brick but 8 inches thick, and without cement mortar, and were not properly bonded. Inferior brick and mortar mixed with loam instead of sand were used. The openings for doors and windows were not provided with wooden lintels on the inside, clampered at each end, or with double rollock arches on said lintels. Wooden beams and other timbers were placed close together in the party walls, with less than 4 inches of solid mason-work intervening. All in violation of sections 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13, 15, 27, and 31 of said Building law.

3. In that you authorized and permitted the erection, building, and alteration of three brick and brown-stone dwellings on One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, in violation of sections 5, 10, and 31 of said Building law in the following particulars: The walls were built less than 12 inches thick, and wooden beams and other timbers were placed close together in the party walls, with less than 4 inches of solid masonry intervening, although the Board of Examiners refused to authorize such construction of said dwellings.

4. In that you authorized or permitted the erection, building and alteration of a three-story brick dwelling on One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, near Avenue A, with walls but 8 inches thick, without permission from the Board of Examiners and in violation of sections 5 and 31 of the Building laws.

5. In that you permitted or authorized the erection, building, and alteration of 15 three-story brick and stone dwellings on Eighty-first-street, near Second-avenue, with walls but 8 inches thick, including the brick backing to the fronts, which was not laid in cement mortar, and wooden beams and other timber laid close together with less than 8 inches of solid mason-work intervening, in violation of sections 5, 9, 13, and 31 of said laws relating to buildings.

6. In that you authorized and permitted the erection, building, and alteration of two four-story brick and stone buildings in Second-avenue, near Eighty-second-street, without foundation; the east wall and walls of rear extensions but 8 inches thick from the ground up, not anchored, and the backing to the front walls not laid in cement mortar, and although permission to build in such manner was denied by the Board of Examiners; all in violation of sections 2, 5, 9, and 31 of said laws relating to buildings.

7. In that you authorized and permitted the erection, building, and alteration of six four-story buildings of brick and stone on Seventy-sixth-street, near Second-avenue, in violation of sections 5, 10, and 31 of said laws relating to buildings, to wit, with party walls but 8 inches thick, and wooden beams and other timbers placed close together in the party walls, with less than 4 inches of solid mason-work intervening.

8. In that you permitted and authorized the erection, building, and alteration of a building at No. 88 Washington-street, over 15 feet.

9. In that you permitted and authorized the erection, building and alteration of a three-story wooden or frame dwelling, in violation of sections 24, 25, and 27 of said laws relating to buildings.

10. In that you authorized and permitted the erection and building of a wooden or frame structure on the pier at the foot of Houston-street, East River, without requiring the inclosed portion thereof to be covered with metal, as provided by the terms of the permit therefor given by the Board of Examiners, and in violation of sections 25 and 31 of the Building laws.

11. In that you authorized and permitted the erection and building of a wooden or frame structure on the pier at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, East River, in like violation of the permit therefor, and of said sections 25 and 31.

12. In that you permitted and authorized the erection and building of a wooden or frame structure on the pier at the foot of Seventh-street, East River, in like violation of the permit therefor given by the Board of Examiners and of said sections 25 and 31.

13. In that you authorized or permitted the alteration of a building on the north side of [illegible] third-street, between Second and Third avenues, [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] in violation of [illegible] of the Building laws, by enlarging it from [illegible] stories, and carrying it up to the height of upward of 70 feet with brick bearing-walls but 16 inches thick to the beams of the second floor, and but 12 inches thick thence to the top, instead of 20 inches in thickness to the second-story beams, from thence to the height of 50 feet above the curb level 20 inches, and from thence to the top 16 inches, as required by said section 6.

Third—In that as a member of the Board of Examiners provided by the thirty-first section of the law relating to buildings, as amended in 1874, you have voted to grant applications for leave to construct buildings according to plans and in a manner not in conformity with the provisions of the Building laws, but in direct violation thereof; among others, in these:

1. For leave to build 18 dwellings on One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, set forth under the second charge herein.

2. For leave to erect three dwellings on One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, near First-avenue, also set forth under the second charge herein.

3. For leave to build 15 dwellings on Eighty-first-street, near Second-avenue, already set forth under the second charge.

Fourth—That you permitted and have aided and assisted in the commission of frauds and attempts to commit frauds upon the City; among others, in these:

1. In that you permitted one Alva Bedell to receive salary from the City of New-York as a clerk for the entire month of April, 1879, and certified his salary for said month, well knowing that said Bedell was not appointed and performed no duties as clerk until on or about the 25th of April, 1879.

2. In that you permitted one John H. Bedell to receive salary from the City of New-York as an employe of your department for 30 days in the month of June, 1879, and certified his salary for that period of time, although you well knew that said John H. Bedell was not an employe of the Department of Buildings, and rendered no services therein for such period of time.

3. In that you certified as correct and a proper charge against the City of New-York the bill of William Graul for drawing plans for alteration, and attempted to get the same paid from the City Treasury.

Fifth—That you squandered and improperly and recklessly expended the moneys appropriated for the maintenance of the Department of Buildings in the years 1879 and 1880 by employing a large and unnecessary number of clerks and messengers and an insufficient number of Inspectors.

Sixth—That for the purpose of evading the provisions of the Building laws, and of rewarding personal favorites, and of conciliating influential politicians to the end that you might retain possession and receive the salary of your office, although your term therein had expired, you appointed a number of persons as clerks and messengers in your said department and intrusted to them and assigned them to perform the duties of Inspectors, although you knew them to be incompetent to perform such duties, and that they were not qualified therefor as required by law, and that the efficiency of the said department was thereby seriously impaired, and that there was not sufficient clerical or messenger work in the department to authorize the employment of so many clerks and messengers.

Seventh—That you have arbitrarily removed or dismissed persons holding positions in the Department of Buildings without assigning any cause therefor or affording them an opportunity to be heard as provided by law, and solely for the purpose of making places for others, your personal favorites or the friends of influential politicians, whose friendship you desired to secure for the purpose of retaining you in the office of Superintendent; and that you have in many cases removed and dismissed persons holding office in said department in the like arbitrary and illegal manner, and have re-appointed them to the same or similar positions within a short time thereafter, which action was not taken for any good and valid reason, but to enable you to retain absolute control of the moneys appropriated for the use of said department, and to disburse such moneys and dispense the patronage of the department in such manner as would secure your purpose of retaining your said office and preventing the confirmation of a Superintendent in your stead, and of preventing investigation of your conduct in said office and of the affairs of said department.

Eighth—That you have abused the powers vested in you as Superintendent by using the same to gratify private interests and malice, among other instances in this:

1. That, on or about the 21st day of April, 1880, you caused a notice to be served on one William A. Bigelow that the house and fences on his property on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street were in an unsafe condition, which notice was in many cases untrue, and which said notice was served upon said Bigelow for the purpose of annoying and harassing him and causing him expense, because of certain difficulties between said Bigelow and yourself and one Frank E. Shaw in reference to the rent of said premises, which were occupied by you and the said Shaw.

Ninth—That upon being called on by the Mayor, by letters of the 23d and 27th of April, 1880, to furnish him with all information in your possession, or of which you had knowledge, in reference to the alteration of the building known as the Madison-Square Garden, and including all verbal reports, verbal complaints, and verbal instructions in reference thereto, you answered that all the information received by you or the Department of Buildings, and all the matters, acts, and doings in relation thereto of which you had any knowledge, was matter of record and had been transmitted to the Mayor except one paper, which answer was evasive and untrue.

EDWARD COOPER, Mayor.

FREEMAN'S OPINION OF AUSTRIA.

THE HISTORIAN SPEAKS OUT PLAINLY ABOUT HER UNSCRUPULOUS AND UNDERHANDED WAYS.

A Hungarian who signed himself "Hakikat" having written to the *Pall Mall Gazette* to express the alarm which Austro-Hungarians felt at the return of Mr. Gladstone to power, Mr. E. A. Freeman retorts in the same journal with a letter of characteristic directness and vigor, from which we make the following extract:

"As to the talk about an 'ambitious and unscrupulous power,' Russia, doubtless, is meant. But it is really needless in England, however it may be in Hungary, to prove for the ten thousandth time that the stronger and more united the nations of South-eastern Europe are, the less likely they are to be tools of Russia. It is from another 'ambitious and unscrupulous power' that the real danger in those parts is to be looked for. A power is not the less ambitious, and it is the more unscrupulous, because it does its ambition by petty scraps and in underhand ways. The power which has in our own days and in the days of our fathers filched, one by one, Ragusa, Cattaro, Cracow, and Spizza—the power which, not so many years back, learned from the brave men of the Bocche what Slavonic valor could do in a righteous cause—the power which first encouraged the revolt of 1875, which then kidnapped Liubibratich on foreign soil, which worked so hard to rob Montenegro of her well-earned trophies, and which now 'administers' Bosnia—how, Mr. Arthur Evans has told us—the power which stands by while its neighbors do either good or evil, to crib from both alike the fruit of either good or evil doing—the power which has not pluck enough to do much active oppression, but which knows how to make its gain out of both the oppressor and the oppressed on its borders—that power, so ambitious, so unscrupulous in its own small way—is the really disturbing and dangerous element in South-eastern Europe. A little more spirit, a little more daring, a little more capacity for righteous action, and the sovereign of Austria-Hungary might, five years ago, have exchanged that grotesque title for the nobler name of the deliverer of the Balkan Peninsula. He shrank from being the deliverer of these lands, and chose rather to be their enemy and disturber. It is against the ambition and unscrupulousness of 'Austria-Hungary' that the nations of the Peninsula, freed and to be freed, have now to keep guard. Any movements from Vienna or Buda-Pesth in the direction of Salonica must be met by England and Europe with the warning which they have already heard, 'Hands off.'"

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

The London *Morning Post*, in publishing the following letter of Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte to an English friend, remarks that it sets forth distinctly the difference between the headship of the family and of the dynasty and the order of succession of each:

MY DEAR FRIEND: You wish to know from me who are the persons of the masculine sex who, according to the laws of the Second Empire, are legally entitled to bear the name of Bonaparte. I can hardly refuse to satisfy this curiosity of yours were it only for the sake of preventing false notions about the persons of my family. Of the four brothers of Napoleon I., Lucien, my father, and Jerome are the only two who are represented by living descendants. Cardinal Bonaparte being Charles Lucien's eldest son's son, and Lucien being Jerome's eldest brother, the Cardinal is incontrovertibly, whatever may be pretended to the contrary, the sole and real chief of the Bonaparte family in the ordinary sense of this word. Prince Napoleon Jerome, and after him his two sons, thanks to Napoleon III., and according to the Constitution of the Second Empire, whose fall the Prince now accepts by his adhesion to the Republic, was undoubtedly the immediate heir of the Emperor, and after his death and before his adhesion to the new rule the chief of the imperial dynasty. This fact, however, can by no means entitle him to the qualification of "chief of the Bonaparte family," given to him by his political friends who ignore, or pretend to ignore, the difference existing between what is dead, although capable of being revived by the grace of the Almighty and the national wish, as the imperial dynasty is, and what is still in all the vigor of life, as the Bonaparte family. The Cardinal, I repeat, is the only chief of my family, and all its other members can only succeed to him in this qualification in the following and no other order: 1. Napoleon, commonly called Napoleon Charles, brother of the Cardinal; 2. Louis Lucien, the eldest living son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon I.; 3. Pierre Napoleon, his youngest brother; 4. Jerome, son of Jerome, eldest son of Jerome, the youngest brother of Napoleon I.; 5. Jerome, his son; 6. Charles, uncle of the last; 7. Napoleon Jerome, the only living son of the first Jerome; 8. Victor, his eldest son; 9. Louis, his youngest son. Sincerely yours,

LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

[The Bonapartes marked 4, 5, and 6 have been recognized as such by Napoleon III.]

SPEAKER RANDALL'S MOTHER.

From the Philadelphia Press, May 24.

The widow of Josiah Randall died on Saturday evening, and her funeral will take place to-morrow. She had nearly completed her seventy-seventh year. Years ago, when the present generation was in its swaddling clothes, the good people of Philadelphia had a nine days' talk over the marriage of Josiah Randall, then a young lawyer, and Joseph Worrell's daughter. Worrell and Randall had been boon companions. Worrell well-to-do in his trade as boss carpenter. Randall well-to-do when a client was found to so far recognize his ability as to place in his hand a retaining fee. The intimacy of the men led to an introduction of Randall into Worrell's family. The consequence—well, it was the old, old story. "Josh" Randall loved "Joe" Worrell's daughter, and "Joe" Worrell's daughter loved "Josh" Randall. The stern parent objected to the match, and an elopement followed. The winsome daughter was reconciled to her father, but no pleading, however loving, could bring together in good fellowship the two men who had been erst-while boon companions. While the whole town was agitated over the escapade, while friends on one side and friends on the other side were angrily arguing the right or wrong of Josiah Randall's act, the question of his good judgment in the selection of a wife was settled by that wife herself. Forsaking father and family friends, she, like Ruth of old, placed her hands in those of Josiah Randall, and in all the confiding nature of a true and loving woman syllabled: "Where thou goest I will go; thy people shall be my people; thy God my God, and where thou art buried there will I be buried also." The history of Josiah Randall, his success in life, is too familiar in every household in this city to need repeating. The family that his wife has raised has proved the match she made in opposition to her family was well chosen. To-day around her bier are grouped her sons, honored in the law, the eldest, the Hon. Samuel J. Randall, the chief officer of the highest legislative body in the United States.

A TRICK IN FARO.

From London Truth.

I happened, in response to a pressing invitation, to find myself in a law court last Monday, when a curious mode of cheating at faro was shown. The game is played thus: "Thirteen cards are spread out on the table, that is to say, an entire suit. A pack of cards is shuffled by the banker, then cut by a player, when the banker proceeds to draw the cards, one after another, from the pack, first removing one. If a player has put a stake on any one of the cards which has been laid out upon the table, he wins, provided its equivalent is an odd card in the pack, and he loses if it is an even one. Now, it would seem impossible that a player could cheat the banker. This is, however, how it is done: In shuffling, the banker generally shows the bottom card. When he hands the pack to be cut, the player cuts an even number of cards, so that when the cut is put back by the banker, the player knows that what was the bottom card will be an odd one, and knowing also what that card will be, can stake upon it with a certainty that he will win. But how does he cut the number of cards that he chooses? By a very simple process. One side of the nail of his thumb is allowed to grow straight, and a little notch is made in it. Provided the length of the nail from the notch to the end be always kept the same, and that he presses the nail against the cards in cutting, he must always take up exactly the same number of cards.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.
Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 16, 47, 64, 120, 128, 215, 228, 231, 250, 253, 260, 262, 264, 265, 268, 270, 274, 285, 287, 288, 290, 291, 292, 295, 297, 298, 299, 300, 302.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Held by Davis, P. J., Barrett and Daniels, JJ.

Nos. 12, 20, 5, 28, 38, 45, 62, 71, 75, 81, 122, 202, 130, 180, 166, 95, 105, 107, 703, 121, 108, 113, 136.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Donohue, J.

Law and Fact—Nos. 348, 495, 397, 105, 552, 559, 570, 573, 574, 515, 554, 511, 512, 585, 686, 585, 587, 606, 641, 642, 647, 648, 650, 652.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.
Held by Donohue, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 2805, 2607, 3132, 2947, 2706, 2932, 2796, 1893, 2630, 3093.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.
Held by Van Vorst, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 3362, 2778, 2865, 3046, 3305, 3010, 3177, 701, 2414, 2403, 3173.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.
Held by Potter, J.

Short Causes—Nos. 2382, 2876, 2877, 1855, 2886, 2999, 3070, 3125, 2494.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until June 18.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by Speir, J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.
Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. 2190, 2219, 1414, 2462, 2473, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2486, 2487, 2401, 2493, 2497, 2498, 1759, 1759, 1808, 1971, 1972, 1547, 1362, 1700, 1706, 1712, 1713.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.
Held by McAdam, J.

Nos. 4004, 4604, 4546, 4675, 4623, 4342, 4649, 4652, 4654, 4663, 4610, 4331, 4255, 4509, 4610, 4507, 4571, 4671.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.
Held by Sheridan, J.

Nos. 4360, 4371, 4420, 4463, 4617, 4368, 4664.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.
Held by Hawes, J.

Nos. 4529, 4007, 4681, 4586, 4695.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.
Held by Gildersleeve, J.

William F. Rouse, homicide.	Michello Averaro, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Sherman, grand larceny.	George Merrian, grand larceny.
William Westerman, grand larceny.	Alfred Bejot, false pretenses.
Edward E. Benedict, grand larceny.	James E. Williams, (continued,) perjury.
William McCarthy and James Murray, burglary.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.
Held by Cowing, J.

William Oats, forgery.	Edward Martin, petit larceny.
Adolph R. Asher, felonious assault and battery.	Harry Burns, Excise.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 1,300 head; total for the week thus far, 13,920 head; for the same time last week, 12,360 head; consigned through, 510 cars; market dull and lower; sales of good to choice Steers at $4 40@$4 87½; several cars remain unsold. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,000 head; total for the week thus far, 18,000 head; for the same time last week, 16,800 head; consigned through, 31 cars; market dull; prices declined 25c.; sales of ordinary to good clipped Sheep at $4 25@$4 75; choice to fancy, $5 25@$5 40; 6 cars remain unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,700 head; total for the week thus far, 24,315 head; for the same time last week, 20,270 head; consigned through, 112 cars; market steady; quality better; sales of good to choice York weights at $4 25@$4 30; heavy and medium, $4 30@$4 35; mixed Pigs and Yorkers, $4 05; Pigs, $3 90@$4.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 27.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Hogs—Receipts, 19,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market opened steady but weak, closing 5c. lower; mixed packing, $3 95@$4 10; light, $3 90@$4 25; choice heavy, $4 25@$4 40; demand only fair; market closing tame with a number unsold. Cattle—Receipts, 6,500 head; shipments, 2,300 head; market slow, weak and a shade easier; shipping, $3 90@$4 65; butchers' quiet at $2 20@$3 60; grass Texans, $2 70; stockers and feeders, $3@$4 15; Western corn-fed, $3 75@$4 25. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, none; market quiet and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, May 27.—Hogs higher and fairly active; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4 05@$4 15; packing, $4@$4 15; rough heavy, $3 90@$3 95; heavy shipping, $4 10@$4 25; receipts, 5,600 head; shipments, 550 head. Cattle quiet and unchanged; receipts 1,000 head; shipments, 1,900 head. Sheep steady and unchanged.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., May 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,183 head of through and 51 head of local stock; prices are off fully 10c.; no demand. Hogs—Receipts, 1,100 head; Philadelphias, $4 40@$4 50; Yorkers, $4 10@$4 20. Sheep—Receipts, 1,700 head; selling slow; common to extra, $3@$5.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 27.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat unsettled and generally lower; [illegible] No. 2 Red Winter, $1 08; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 08¾ cash and May; $1 04@$1 04½ June; $1 [illegible] July; 90¾c.@90½c. August; sales at [illegible] July; No. 3 Chicago Spring, [illegible]. Corn fairly active and a shade higher at 37¾c. cash; 36¾c. June; 36⅞c. July and August. Rejected, 34¾c. Oats active, firm, and higher at 32½c. cash and May; 31⅛c. June; 29c. July. Rye and Barley steady and unchanged. Pork moderately active and higher at $10 05 cash and June; $10 15@$10 17½ July; $10 25 August. Lard steady, with a fair demand at $6 55 cash and June; $6 57½@$6 60 July; $6 65 August. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 09. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 6½c. Wheat do., 7c. Receipts—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 100,500 bushels; Corn, 700,000 bushels; Oats, 103,000 bushels; Rye, 7,000 bushels; Barley, 3,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 53,000 bushels; Corn, 174,000 bushels; Oats, 116,000 bushels; Rye, 2,800 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. At the close—Wheat fairly active and a shade higher at $1 04¾ June; $1 01 July. Corn active, firm, and higher at [illegible] May; 36¾c. June; 36½c. July. Oats in good demand and ¼c. higher. Pork steady and unchanged. Lard easier and 2½c. lower.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 27.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 1 Duluth offered at $1 10; No. 2 do. at $1 17; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, in lots, at $1 25. Corn easier and dull; sales 50,000 bushels Western mixed, in lots, at 43½c.@44c.; 30,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, to arrive, at 43½c. Oats dull and nominal; sales 700 bushels White, on the track, at 41½c. Barley inactive. Rye nominal. Freights to New-York—Canal: Wheat, 5c.; Corn, 5½c.; Oats, 3½c. Canal freights—Wheat, 5c.; Corn, 4½c.; Oats, 3c. Receipts by Lake—Flour, 1,500 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 78,000 bushels; Oats, 17,000 bushels; Rye, [illegible]; Barley, 1,500 bushels. Lake—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 100,000 bushels; Corn, 135,000 bushels; Oats, [illegible] bushels; Rye, 1,800 bushels. Canal—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 104,000 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels; Barley, 300 bushels. [illegible] Rye, 1,800 bushels. Canal to tide-water—Wheat, 148,000 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels; Oats, 15,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 27.—Flour dull; only small order trade. Wheat unsettled; cash lower, but options better; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 10@$1 11¼ cash; offered at $1 09¾ at the close; $1 10@$1 10¼ May, $1 03@$1 05½ June; 93¾c.@94c. July; 91¼c. August; No. 3 do., $1 04; No. 4 do., 95c. bid. Corn dull at 33½c. cash; 33¼c.@33½c. May; 33¾c. June; 34¼c. August. Oats dull at 31½c.@31¾c. cash; 31½c. May. Rye lower at 75c. Pork dull at $10 65 cash and May. Lard nominally at $6 50. Bulk-meats—Some inquiry, but none offering. Shoulders, $3 90; Clear Rib, $6 20; Clear Sides, $6 30. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, $4 50; Clear Rib, $6 80; Clear Sides, $7 05. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 62,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat opened strong, advanced ¼c. and closed steady; No. 1 Milwaukee hard at $1 08; do. soft at $1 04¾; No. 2 Milwaukee, cash and May, at $1 03¾; June, $1 03¾; July, $1 02⅜; No. 3 Milwaukee at 89½c.; No. 4 do., 80c.; Rejected at 65c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; No. 2 at 35½c. Oats firm and higher; No. 2 at 30c. Rye lower and neglected; No. 1 at 75c. Barley unsettled; No. 2 Spring, 70c.@70½c. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess Pork quiet at $10 10, cash and June; $10 20, July. Lard—Prime Steam, $6 55, cash and June; $6 60, July. Hogs easier at $4@$4 15. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 78,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 37,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 27.—Flour heavy; Family, $5 50@$5 75; Fancy, $5 90@$6. Wheat weaker; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 12@$1 13; receipts, 7,500 bushels; shipments, 16,000 bushels. Corn scarce; No. 2 Mixed, 41½c. in elevator; 40c., to arrive. Oats dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 33c. Rye dull at 80c. Barley scarce and firm; Extra No. 2 Fall, 85c. Pork dull at $10 80. Lard quiet at $6 30@$6 35. Bulk-meats and Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady, with a fair demand at $1 07. Butter steady, but not quotably lower. Sugar steady; hard, 10c.@10¼c.; New-Orleans higher at 7½c.@8¼c. Hogs easier; common, $3 60@$3 75; light, $3 90@$4 10; packing, $3 90@$4 10; butchers', $4 15@$4 20; receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 600 head.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 27.—Flour steady, with a fair demand; sales [illegible] bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25; Red State, $1 27; White do., $1 25. Corn unchanged; Western Mixed, 53½c.@54c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye strong; Canada, 95c. in bond. Corn-meal in fair demand; bolted, $21; unbolted, $20. Mill-feed steady; Shorts and Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $22. Canal Freights higher—Wheat and Peas, 4½c.; Corn and Rye, 4¼c.; Barley, 4c., to New-York. Lumber, $1 65 to Albany, $1 85 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 40c.; to New-York, 35c.; to Albany, 30c. Receipts—Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Peas, 14,000 bushels; Lumber, 740,000 feet. Shipments—Flour, 900 bbls.; Lumber, 1,300,000 feet.

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 27.—Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 15½; Amber Michigan, $1 17; No. 2 Red Wabash, spot, $1 17¼; June, $1 13½; July, $1 01¾; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 17; Western Amber, $1 15½; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 17; No. 2 Mixed, $1 14. Corn quiet; High Mixed, 41½c.; No. 2 spot and May, 41¼c.; June and July, 40¾c.; No. 2 White, 42½c. Oats quiet and unchanged. At the close—Wheat steady; No. 2 Red Wabash, June, $1 13⅛; July, held at $1 02, $1 01¾ bid. Receipts—Wheat, 67,000 bushels; Corn, 71,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, none.

DETROIT, Mich., May 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat feverish and higher; Extra Michigan nominal; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 15¼; May, $1 15¼; June, $1 13¾; July, no sales; August, $1 00½; No. 2, $1 12. Corn—Nothing doing. Oats quiet and steady. Clover-seed firm at $5 10, for prime. Receipts—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 1,900 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,150 bbls.; Wheat, 17,000 bushels; Corn, 600 bushels; Oats, 1,600 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 27.—Corn-meal quiet and weak at $2 40@$2 45. Bacon quiet; quoted, Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib, 7c.; Clear Sides, 7¼c. Other articles unchanged. Bank statement, $1,050 premium. Exchange—New-York sight, $1 50 @ $1,000 premium; bankers' sterling, $4 86¾.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 27.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 29c. Rosin firm at $1 for Strained, and $1 05 for good Strained. Tar steady at $1 35. Crude Turpentine firm at $1 40 for Hard, $1 75 for Yellow Dip, $2 40 for Virgin. Corn unchanged.

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 27.—The Printing Cloth market has been more active in demand, but no sales are reported; quotations rule at 4c. bid and 4¼c. asked for 64 squares.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 27.—Petroleum steady at 7¼c. for Standard White.

PEORIA, Ill., May 27.—Highwines steady at $1 06.

THE LONDON WOOL SALES.

LONDON, May 27.—At the Wool sales to-day, 11,500 bales were disposed of, chiefly Sydney and Port Phillip. There was good competition, and prices were firmer all round.

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BUSINESS CHANCES—Seventh Page—4th col.
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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 28, 1880.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE—Joshua Whitcomb.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—My Awful Dad.
MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE—Hazel Kirke.
UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—Boccaccio.
DALY'S THEATRE—The Brook.
NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE—Evangeline.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE—Prestidigitation.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Boarding-school.
FIFTH-AV. THEATRE—Pirates of Penzance.
THE AQUARIUM—Ten Nights in a Bar-room, Matinée.
METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL—Concert.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Paintings.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

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The Weekly Times, per annum....1 00

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BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TIMES.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The date printed on the wrapper of each paper denotes the time when the subscription expires.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address for $1 per month.*

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this region, rising barometer, stationary or slightly lower temperature, westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

Both houses of Congress spent the session of yesterday upon appropriation bills. In the Senate some $28,000 was voted for matters which it would be very hard to find any warrant for spending money on, either in the Constitution or in the theory of our institutions. One appropriation, for instance, was for experiments, and the machinery therefor, for making sugar from sorghum; another for experimenting in the culture of tea; still a third for similar experiments in improving the quality of American cotton. There is no more excuse for taking the money of the general public for this sort of thing than there would be for experimenting in a finer flavor for sherry-cobblers or an improved pattern for hoop-skirts. It is, of course, a very insignificant misappropriation of the public funds compared to the millions which are indirectly voted into the pockets of protected manufacturers, or those which are expended for the benefit of the silver mine owners. But they belong to a species of government which is absolutely un-American and undemocratic. Our taxes ought to be paid solely for those things in which all are directly interested, and for which private energy and capital are insufficient. These conditions are not complied with in the invention of new processes of making sugar, or in the culture of tea or the improvement of cotton. Extensive as is the interest in these things, it is neither universal nor uniform, and private enterprise is perfectly sure to do everything necessary in the premises. The appropriations are thinly-disguised plundering from the general public.

In the House, a good deal of time was spent over minor matters, including several appropriations for the purchase of papers relating to the war belonging to the estates of Confederate Generals. An attempt was made—curiously enough by some extreme Greenbackers—to defeat the appropriation on the ground that the heirs of the Generals in question ought to be willing to give these papers to the Government. This is, on the whole, the smallest business in which the Greenback statesmen have yet engaged. Men who are willing to mulct every creditor in the Union an indefinite amount by depreciated currency are not willing to pay to private citizens—widows and orphans, in these cases, who are in poverty—the price of papers which are of real value to the public and which clearly belong to the persons possessing them. A little more economy at the bunghole and a little less nicety at the spigot would be more becoming.

The Senate amused itself yesterday for awhile with talking about the Eaton commission for the revision of the tariff. Mr. Garland, of Arkansas, made a very sensible argument in favor of including members of Congress in the commission, if we are to have one, in order that the views and conclusions of the commission might be properly explained. But unless the next Congress shall be very different from the present one, it will be a matter of very little consequence whether the commission consists of experts only or of Congressmen as well. Their reports and their explanations will receive as serious attention. No commission which could be chosen could make any plainer than they now are some of the enormities of the tariff. Is it to be supposed that when Congress refuses all attention to these, it will give care to a more elaborate scheme? Unless the commission report that the tariff as it exists is of a sort of divine perfection, and that no change for the better can be made in it, its recommendations will go for very little. All that it will accomplish, and all that it is intended to accomplish, is to delay any action whatever in the direction of tariff reform.

The arguments of the opponents of Gen. Grant's nomination grow more confused as the prospect of their prevailing becomes more feeble. These gentlemen protest that their motto is not "Anything to beat Grant," but they are ready to unite on any one to defeat a third term, and they imagine that this is the spirit of every delegate to the Convention who will vote on the first ballot for any other than the ex-President. They will probably find out their mistake before another week passes by. The sentiment in the Republican Party against a third term is comparatively a weak one, and it certainly does not form the controlling motive of all the supporters of Messrs. Blaine, Sherman, Edmunds, Washburne, and others who will be named in the Convention. Only the desperate necessity of keeping up their courage could induce Gen. Grant's opponents to pretend that there is any bond of union whatever among all those who will not at first vote for him. Some of the anti-Grant leaders would no doubt do anything to concentrate opposition to him, but they cannot transfer the votes necessary for that purpose; in fact, Gen. Grant is the only candidate who now is likely to gain from any source after the voting begins.

Whatever may be the feeling of foreign critics in regard to the anti-clerical policy of the Republican Government in France, the Ministry can evidently count on a strong majority in the Chamber of Deputies. That body yesterday voted, by 366 to 121, in favor of annulling the episcopal letters, which have heretofore been allowed to take the place of a Government license for teaching in the case of members of the clerical orders. It is impossible to say how the steady pursuit of the war on clericalism is affecting public opinion in France, for there have been no extensive or specially significant elections since the war was begun, and the journals of the country are more narrowly and intensely partisan than those of any other European nation. But it is plain that the Government has no choice. It must take its chances with the constituencies or lose its majority in the Chamber, which would be to surrender in advance. Its task at best is extremely delicate as well as difficult, and so far its efforts have been marked by many signs of sagacity and firmness combined with loyalty to the Republican idea.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature which has just adjourned was three-fourths Republican in the Senate, and fell but four votes short of having a three-fourths Republican majority in the Assembly. The party responsibility for its action is, therefore, of the most direct and positive kind. While it has done nothing of which the party need be ashamed, it has done but little to which even the platform-maker of a State Convention could "point with pride." Its merits have, in fact, been mainly negative, and the best that can be said of it is that, with great temptations to abuse their power, the partisan majority have refrained from any act of deliberate spoliation, or any measure of conscious jobbery. The pledges made by Republicans in regard to State administration last Fall were neither very numerous nor very definite, and neither Executive nor Legislative performance has gone much beyond them. The Governor showed his contempt for public opinion by renominating John F. Smyth, while the Senate had self-respect enough to refrain from confirming him. On the other hand, the Legislature has, in the passage of more than one important measure, shown a reckless disregard for constitutional restrictions, and a short-sighted carelessness of the commercial interests of the State which the Governor has promptly corrected. A resolute minority among the Republican members of both houses has done much to prevent objectionable legislation, and the Executive vetoes have been, in the main, admirably calculated to repress any tendency toward striving after effect without regard to consequences on the part of Senators and Assemblymen.

The most formidable danger that the Legislature avoided was the demand of a Ring of New-York Republicans to be allowed to parcel out City offices between themselves and Tammany Hall. The only important contribution it made toward the relief of City tax-payers was its passage of a bill for the reduction of the Municipal salary list. The most creditable feature of the work of the Assembly was its refusal to surrender to the pressure of the railroad corporations in regard to the passage of the Anti-discrimination bill, and one of the most questionable acts of the Senate was its emasculation of that bill, followed by a policy deliberately intended to secure its defeat. Neither house brought much wisdom to the solution and adjustment of the problems of taxation, and neither can escape the imputation of showing a great deal of the rashness of ignorance in its treatment of a very complicated and delicate question. Such of the labor of the special Railroad Committee as has survived the session is of positive benefit, but of the work of the Joint Committee on Taxation there is not one bill whose rejection by the Governor would be regarded as a misfortune.

Of the two houses, the Senate has been the least scrupulous in favoring partisan legislation, without respect to principle; it has been most amenable to pressure from corporate interests, and most open to the suspicion of yielding to corrupt influences. The inquiry into the circumstances attending the defeat of the original Brooklyn Appointments bill may not yield any tangible results, but the course of certain Republican Senators in regard to that measure, as well as to the Pilot bill and others of less public importance, has left an impression by no means favorable to their personal honesty. The Assembly has, on the other hand, been remarkably free from any apparent leaning to the side of corruption, at least there has been a section of its members numerous and resolute enough to check any such tendency. The struggle against the Board of Audit and Catholic Protectory items in the Supply bill was in the highest degree honorable to those who carried it on, in spite of appeals on the ground of partisan fidelity and political expediency. The Assembly has fairly redeemed the promise of cutting adrift from disreputable precedents which was involved in the election of Gen. Sharpe as Speaker, instead of Mr. Husted or Mr. Alvord. In the interests of the work to be transacted by future Committees of Ways and Means, it is to be hoped that the two gentlemen last named will cease with this session to be standing candidates for the position of Speaker.

To appreciate fully the enormous advance that has been made in the standard of legislation, and in the kind of public sentiment which has an influence over legislators, it is only necessary to compare the Legislature of 1880 with that of 1870. If the progress made during these ten years has not been uniform, it owes at least a very respectable part of the distance it has covered to the Legislature which adjourned yesterday. The old and the new type of public service have been contrasted in that body with a degree of sharpness not seen in any of its predecessors, and the decaying strength of the old has been no less noticeable than the aggressive vigor of the new. Familiarity with mere parliamentary finesse has never counted for less, and conscientious fidelity to the public interests has never counted for more, than in the Legislature of 1880. In neither house has it been a body tolerant of leadership, and however questionable some of the displays of personal independence may have been, they have all contributed to a thorough discussion of public measures eminently unfavorable to the easy success of jobbery. While few will grieve that the session is over, and still fewer claim for it either brilliant achievements or an untarnished record, no one can withhold from the Legislature of 1880 the credit of being better than those immediately preceding it, and of having shown the way to still greater improvement on the part of those which are to follow.

THE MONUMENT BUSINESS.

Representative Warner, of Ohio, makes the very common mistake of considering that a monument does honor to the man to whose memory it is erected rather than to the people who erect it. In his speech on the proposition to appropriate $150,000 for continuing work on the Washington monument, Mr. Warner said that he was opposed to the whole scheme, because "men whose memories were worthy of perpetuation had them perpetuated in their own works, not in the works of others." Which is so true that it seems like a platitude. But what has this to do with the Washington monument, or any other monument? Like many another shallow person, Mr. Warner thinks that the person to whom the obelisk, spire, or plinth is erected is to be benefited by the erection. What does it matter to Washington that his fine heroic figure in bronze adorns Union-square, New-York? Of what possible use, consolation, or comfort is the smirking effigy of Fitz-Greene Halleck, in the Central Park, to the dead-and-gone poet? Is it possible that Andrew Jackson, in the world of spirits, contemplates with any favor Clark Mills's figure of him, as he is represented in the act of chopping off the right ear of his horse with a bronze chapeau? And yet, it is assumed that somebody has sought to perpetuate the memories of these men, to their great credit, by setting up the statues. The fact is that the age or generation which builds a monument in honor of any great person, or in honor of any momentous event, celebrates itself, and not the man or thing thus incidentally honored.

It is not worth while to pursue Mr. Warner, of Ohio, who thinks that "the age of the pyramids, towers, and spires were ages of barbarism, ignorance, and superstition." A man who assumes that Solon, Lycurgus, Confucius, and Zoroaster are any more or any less honored by the building of monuments to their names, or by not building them, is not big enough for serious consideration. But since this Congress has dabbled largely in monument-building, it is pertinent that we should ask why Congressmen propose to enter into any such work. The monument idea in Congress has latterly been divided into two parts—the building of individual monuments and the offer of assistance to monument-builders in the lump, so to speak. Several propositions looking to the erection of statues to eminent Americans have been considered in Congress. These were tributes to individual greatness, designed to keep before the people, as a lesson and incentive, the deeds of the subject of the sculptor's art. It is also proposed to constitute what may be called a national monument-building fund, from which each State shall draw a certain sum for the completion of a statue to some worthy (and defunct) person, provided a reasonable amount shall have first been appropriated by said State. This plan is copied from what is known in missionary societies as the Church-building Association, which is common to all denominations. When a feeble congregation in the West, for example, has raised money enough to build a church, free of debt, lacking only a few hundred dollars, the Church-building Association steps in and furnishes the needed amount. Congress proposes to encourage art and patriotism by a precisely similar financial plan. We need not point out that Congress will run a great risk in leaving the selection of the subject, and the sculptor, also, to the States. Suppose, for example, that Oregon should set up a statue to Cronin. How would the nation like to help pay for the statue to Benedict Arnold, which it has been suggested should be set up as a companion to Mr. Cyrus W. Field's effigy of André? And if the States are to be invaded by tramping sculptors, is there not great danger that the enterprising genius who has snatched the Wall-street monument from the hands of the merchants of New-York may conquer every State commission in like manner? The possibility of thirty-eight States bristling with statues by the sculptor of the Custer monument at West Point is too dreadful for contemplation.

This leads us to the conclusion that a vast majority of the statuary jobs of Congress are private axes. If they do not begin in this way, they almost invariably end thus. Some patriot, in a stirring speech, proposes a statue to a departed worthy. The bill is introduced, and then a ready friend of an artist moves to insert the name of the sculptor. If the work is left to competition, the Commissioners, who are usually more familiar with politics than art, see to it that the least deserving of all the competitors secures the job. In this case, as Mr. Warner very truly remarked, the age perpetuates its own folly, rather than the works or virtues of the subject of the memorial. The monument idea in Congress is not a lofty one. Until Congress is sufficiently educated to consider the whole question of art intelligently, or to leave plans and designs to men who are proficients in art, it were better that the whole business of monument-building should be indefinitely postponed. The difficulty is that the average Congressman, while he would hesitate to say how a broken limb should be set or a bill of lading be drawn, considers himself competent to pass upon works of art requiring the exercise of the highest genius. He, like the average man, clings to the idiotic dogma, "I don't pretend to know much about art, but I know what pleases Me." On this platform Congress takes its stand, and monumental horrors multiply.

AMERICAN WHEAT AND ENGLISH MARKETS.

The English farmer is receiving the advice of a multitude of counselors, and if the old adage is to be relied on, he ought to be drinking his fill of wisdom. There is reason to fear, however, that his advisers, so materially do they differ, have only added bewilderment to sore perplexity. They have simply enlarged the horizon of his doubts and fears. Mr. James Caird, whose letter to the London *Times*, of which a summary was transmitted by cable, has come to hand in our last batch of foreign exchanges, says the farmer of the British Isles must give up raising wheat, corn, and beef, and meet the overwhelming rush of American competition "by the production of articles which will bear neither long storage nor carriage—milk, fresh butter, early meat, vegetables, hay, straw, potatoes, sugar-beet in the south-eastern counties, grass farms, dairying, and market gardening." Secondly, "all the interests in land, whether of owner, occupier, or laborer, must be disenthralled and left free to make the best of their position." In its editorial comments on Mr. Caird's propositions, the *Times* commends the first to the favorable consideration of the farmer, but tells him he must not hope for the practical carrying out of the second. The other half of Mr. Caird's proposed remedy is shown to be at best only applicable to a restricted area by a writer in the following day's issue of the *Times*, who points out that a very large portion of the arable land in England is fit only for corn, and is not at all adapted to either grass or gardening, and "neither Yorkshire wolds, Surrey downs, nor Leicester meadows are quite the best habitat for early peas and Spring cabbages; and if they were, the market for such articles is somewhat limited, the price small, and the carriage large." As to beet-sugar, "the bounties on the exportation of raw and refined beet-root sugar for Continental countries" have destroyed all hope of profit in that direction. Evidently, the only escape from this hard lot and cheerless outlook is through a steerage passage to America, and we already know that many English farmers have found this road to salvation and more are preparing for the journey.

The extent and character of our productive capacity are now better appreciated abroad than was the case when the idea of American competition was treated with contempt, and we are beginning to understand them ourselves. British grain-growers have long hugged the delusion that with the average yield of wheat per acre at 11 bushels in the United States, against 28 bushels in England, their superior productivity and the cost of transportation would afford them a safe margin. Now, Mr. Caird admits that this advantage is gone if the fertile belt in the North-west yields a natural return equal to the product of the highly-fertilized English soil. The comparative yield per acre in the two countries is strikingly shown in an article in the June number of the *International Review*. The writer justly remarks that in such a comparison no account should be taken of States like South Carolina, Mississippi, and Georgia, where very little attempt is made to raise wheat, the view being properly restricted to a true wheat region. He therefore compiles a table showing the yield in 40 counties in Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota, which he compares with 40 counties in England. The average production per acre in the English counties is 29 9-10 bushels; in Illinois, 25 1-5; in Michigan, 20½; in Minnesota, 19. It should be noted that the fertility of the English wheat-fields is maintained by a large annual expenditure for manure, while our Western soil, rich in nitrogenous compounds, the product of centuries of vegetable decomposition, requires no fertilizing, and will endure constant cropping through a long series of years without showing any signs of exhaustion. The advantage which England claimed is thus seen to rest with us, her slightly superior yield per acre being more than eaten up by the outlay required to maintain it. The other support upon which her "safe margin" rested, viz., the cost of transportation, has been practically swept away. Great progress has been made toward securing fair and uniform rates of transportation from the West to the sea-board, and there is little danger that the railroads will be able, in opposition to legislation and popular demand, to again impose such a tariff as shall seriously obstruct the free movement of grain. It was formerly thought that 24 cents per bushel from Chicago to New-York was the lowest "living rate." Last year wheat was shipped for 17 cents a bushel from Chicago to Liverpool. An American correspondent of the London *Times*, whose letter appears in the same issue that contains Mr. Caird's, says: "A quarter of wheat (480 pounds) is now carried, on through bills of lading, 1,200 to 1,400 miles by railway cars or barges, and 3,000 miles over the ocean to British ports, for about 15s. For 2s. 6d., loading, dock, and other charges are met. With a living profit to all concerned, American wheat can, therefore, be landed in the United Kingdom at 46s. to 48s. per quarter, and with tolerably favorable seasons this price is not likely to be exceeded." The market quotations of American wheat in English markets are now about 50s. per quarter.

The cry has already been raised that the present season will witness an enormous over-production of wheat in this country. Of the 448,756,000 bushels raised in 1879, it is estimated that 238,877,978 bushels were used for bread, 48,162,840 for seed, and 147,687,649 exported, leaving a surplus still on hand of about 24,000,000 bushels. Our production this year promises to be as great as in 1879. But should Europe be blessed with an average harvest, she would require of us only about 52,000,000 bushels—a little over a third of her last year's demand—leaving us with a surplus of nearly 120,000,000 bushels which we could neither eat nor sell. It is still too early, however, to say positively that Europe, or more particularly England, will have an average wheat crop. The latest reports reveal considerable uneasiness over the prospect. The drought is severe in some of the southern English counties, and the plant is almost everywhere thin on the ground and late in growth. There is probably, also, a considerable reduction in acreage from last year, seven failures in the crops of nine years, and three of them in successive years, having convinced the British farmer that wheat-growing is a precarious branch of agriculture.

A SAD CASE.

There are persons who maintain that it is not only possible, but desirable, that a man who goes trout-fishing should subsequently tell the truth about his exploits. Undoubtedly, it is possible. Though a veracious fisherman is probably the rarest type of man, he does exist, or, at all events, has existed. George Washington never told lies about gigantic trout, but, then, he never went trout-fishing. In his early youth he had taken the ground that he could not tell a lie, and hence he was careful to keep himself out of temptation by never touching a fishing-rod. Had he gone fishing, and never swerved from the truth in connection therewith, his fame would be immeasurably greater than it is to-day. That a fisherman can tell the truth has been proved by the example of the Rev. Ignatius Chetwynde, but it is to be feared that the clergyman's melancholy experience will convince most people that it is neither wise nor prudent for a man to attempt to combine trout-fishing and veracity.

Mr. Chetwynde had for several years been in charge of a small parish in the interior of this State. He was a most upright and conscientious man, and his worst enemy could charge him with nothing worse than candles. These he would have on his altar, and he was undoubtedly very much of a Ritualist. Still, his blameless moral character gained him the respect of all who knew him, and until within the last year he possessed the unlimited confidence of his parishioners and his Bishop.

Last Summer it became evident to Mr. Chetwynde's physician that the clergyman had overworked himself, and imperatively needed rest. He, therefore, ordered his patient to take a vacation and go fishing. Mr. Chetwynde asserted that he had never fished in his life, and that he had no desire to fish. The doctor, however, convinced him that fishing was an apostolic pursuit, and finally induced him to promise to buy a trout-pole and to go to the wilds of Canada.

Mr. Chetwynde went to Canada. He found an out-of-the-way village where he took up his residence. A local small-boy showed him a cold, still pool formed by a mountain stream, and assured him that it was full of trout. Regarding artificial flies as savoring of deceit, the clergyman refused to use them, and baited his hook with grasshopper. He found, on wading a short distance into the pool, that a swarm of trout would range themselves in a semicircle in front of him, and at about the distance of three yards from his legs. There were thousands of these trout, and they would watch him in a devout, reverential way while waiting to be caught. He had only to select a large fish and drop his grasshopper directly on the fish's nose in order to capture him. For a week Mr. Chetwynde fished in this easy way, and surfeited himself on a trout diet. None of the fish were larger than a pound in weight, but as the clergyman always made a point of selecting the largest, he had no difficulty in catching enough to feed the entire Canadian family of which he was an inmate.

When he returned to his parish, Mr. Chetwynde naturally told people of his wonderful trout-pool. The first time he told the story it was to one of his Wardens, whom he met at the Post Office. When he had reached the point where he described the fish as forming a semicircle around him, the Warden abruptly said, "Excuse me," and walked away. The clergyman could not account for this act of rudeness, and that very evening he retold the story to a mixed company of citizens at Macgregor's store. They listened in silence, and when he had finished, Esquire Bartlett, remarking, "This is very sad," got up and went out, while the rest of the company looked at Mr. Chetwynde with sad surprise, and Macgregor asked him if he had seen the doctor, and if he ever felt any trouble in his head.

Mr. Chetwynde soon became conscious that his parishioners had lost somewhat of their love for him. Formerly they liked to converse with him, but now, although he persistently told the story of his remarkable trout-pool, they listened to him in a constrained and unpleasant way. He did not know what to make of it. The doctor came to see him, asked him a quantity of questions, examined the pupil of his eye, and told him "that he was afraid that his prolonged trout diet had overstimulated his brain, and that he had better forget his trout-fishing experience as soon as possible." One day he learned that the Methodist minister, in a course of sermons on the "Crimes of the Papacy," had taken the ground that no Papist or Ritualist could possibly tell the truth, and had openly referred to "fish stories" as the most revolting illustration of priestly mendacity.

It was not long before Mr. Chetwynde's Wardens waited upon him and urged him to resign. To his bewildered questions as to what he had done to occasion the withdrawal of their confidence, they told him that "it was those trout stories; they were a little too steep." In vain did Mr. Chetwynde persist that he had told only the simple truth, and that thousands of trout did range themselves round him in a semicircle. The Wardens became indignant, and said that his reiteration of his monstrous falsehood was intolerable. Either he must prove that he had told the truth or he must resign at once.

The poor man had no witness, for even if he could have summoned the Canadian small-boy, the latter's testimony would not have commanded confidence. He was compelled to resign, and he is now a homeless wanderer over the face of New-York State, with his reputation for veracity forever ruined, simply because he told the truth about his trout-fishing experience.

This teaches us that if we do go trout-fishing we should be careful how we tell the truth about it. Had Mr. Chetwynde simply and boldly said that he had caught about fifty trout, of an average weight of ten pounds each, nobody would have ventured to find fault with so time-honored a falsehood. It was his tale of one-pound trout that ruined him. Let us take warning by his fate, and remember that the truth cannot always be safely spoken when trout are under discussion.

Prize-fights have been steadily losing countenance for years, even with the ruffianly class that has hitherto supported them, and the end of them in this country seems very near. They are essentially un-American, and have never met with any degree of encouragement from the native population, unless of direct British or Irish descent. Professional pugilism is of English origin, and has been tolerated, even advocated, in Britain by men of position and title. The earliest account on record of systematic British boxing was in 1740, when public displays of the "manly art" attracted general attention. Up to that time self-defense with fists had made but little progress, strength and endurance being the only recommendations of the bruisers at Smithfield, Moorfield, and Southwark fairs, where boxing booths and rings had long been seen. In the year aforesaid, Broughton, who pronounced himself champion of England, built a theatre for exhibitions, and they were well attended and stubbornly fought. He also introduced gloves for sparring, with various rules mitigating the savageness of the practice. Jackson, the champion of 1795, made the business so popular that half the men of rank and fashion of the day were proud to be his pupils. Shaw, the Life Guardsman, who so distinguished himself at Waterloo, was Jackson's disciple, and his achievements on the battle-field were owing as much to training as to strength. Belcher, Gulley, and Cribb were also famous champions of the period. From the time of George IV. pugilism has steadily declined, on account of the dishonesty and meanness of its principal participants, who gradually became common roughs, blacklegs, and thieves. The last fight that drew any notice from any decent people was between Sayers and Heenan, and that because it had assumed an international character. In the United States pugilism has never touched the outermost circle of respectability. It has from the first been surrendered to the vilest creatures in the community, and really reputable Americans have never countenanced it. The main argument in its behalf, that it discouraged the use of deadly weapons, has long been refuted; for pugilists of a professional sort are continually employing knives and revolvers without the slightest justification. The one thing which they might be expected to have is physical courage. But most of them have proved themselves, whenever opportunity offered, wholly devoid of it. The sincerest, most active supporters of prize-fighting are not only low scoundrels, but arrant cowards, equally ready to pick a pocket or stab an enemy in the dark.

The intelligent Continental correspondents of the London newspapers attribute to the Pope a degree of intellectual and moral agility that seems wholly out of keeping with his advanced age and feeble state of health. If their dispatches tell the truth, he has jumped all round the May laws question and appeared "everything by turns and nothing long" during the past three weeks. His astonishing tactics must bewilder poor Von Bismarck to the point of madness. No wonder the much-perplexed Chancellor complains of being "tired to death." He must be dizzy, too, from constantly watching the amazing gyrations of the Pope. We know that Leo XIII. wrote to the Bishop of Cologne some time ago, intimating that the Church, for the sake of peace, and to re-establish its shattered power in Prussia, would consent to submit the names of priests to be appointed by the Bishops to the State for its approval, as required by the May laws. Not long ago we were told that his Holiness had canceled this letter, and would fight Bismarck. In a day or two he was in a peaceable humor once more, and would accept any condition for the sake of harmony. After several more changes of front, we are now assured that "the Pope will accept the measure proposed by Prince Bismarck relative to the application of the May laws." If the truth were known, it would probably appear that that has been his attitude all the time, the reactionary talk of the stubborn Ultramontanes in Berlin, who are far from looking with favor upon the policy of mutual concession which now obtains at Rome, having been accepted by the correspondents as representing the sentiments of the head of the Church. Prince Bismarck's plan is to have the Prussian Diet pass a bill giving the Government a discretionary power in enforcing the May laws, a privilege which would enable him to accommodate his action to the more or less yielding spirit displayed by the Pope. That the Curia will assent to this arrangement and meet the Prussian Government half-way is exceedingly probable. In no other way can the thousands of parishes in which the churches are now closed be supplied with priests and the suspended work of the Church be resumed.

Mention has already been made in these columns that the Czar of Russia intends to go to Moscow next month to unveil the monument erected to the memory of Alexander Poushkine. The day of the poet's birth—June 8 (O. S.)—will be selected for the ceremony. The Czar has been induced, it will be thought, to honor the occasion, less from regard for literature than from regard for an author who had abandoned his liberal principles for imperial favor. Poushkine, born at St. Petersburg in 1799, was educated at the Imperial Lyceum at Tsarskoe-selo, and at the end of his course obtained an office at the capital in the Department of Foreign Affairs. He was then very liberal in his views, and having published at 21 an "Ode to Liberty" of a democratic tendency, he was banished to Odessa, where he filled a subordinate position under the Governor-General, Count Vouronzoff. While there he studied Italian, Spanish, and English, especially the works of Byron, then in the zenith of his fame, upon whom he modeled himself, having many mental traits in common with the bard of misanthropy. The Emperor Nicholas recalled him after four years, and appointed him historiographer of Peter I., with an annual salary of 6,000 rubles. His acceptance of the place was generally regarded as an abandonment of his former principles, and that judgment has never been revoked. He afterward accompanied Field Marshal Paskevitch to Erzeroum, and, after writing divers books and experiencing many adventures, became involved in a duel with a prominent Russian, who had denounced him as a traitor, and was mortally wounded. His first poem of importance, produced when he had just reached his legal majority, was "Ruslan and Lyudmila." It is a narrative of the semi-fabulous time of Vladimir, and gave him no little reputation. His next work, "Prisoner of the Caucasus," is a strong, though incomplete, account of the escape of a young Russian captive from the Circassians. The "Fountain of Bakhchisarai" resembles Byron's "Corsair," and brought him 3,000 rubles. "Eugene Onegin," a novel in verse, is considered his masterpiece. "Boris Godunoff" is held to be the foundation of the national tragedy. He there discarded the usual Alexandrines, and followed the example of Zhukovsky in adopting iambic metre. He composed many other works, and is ranked at home as the great national poet. His writings have become, in a measure, the language of his country; many of his phrases being the natural and best expression of the ideas they represent. His writings are a faithful reflection of the Russian life. One can find in them much of that spiritual discontent, that melancholy introspectiveness, that morbid sentimentalism which Tourgueneff has depicted, and which are ascribed to the absence of all outward interests and activities.

It is hard to understand what object the Russian Government could have in sending so large a part of its naval fleet to the Pacific, if it has no intention of blockading the sea-ports of China should a war break out between the two countries. Of course, it would be impossible for the Russians to interdict commerce along a sea-board of more than two thousand miles in length, but the Chinese have made their task an easy one by limiting the number of ports which are practically open to foreign trade. If Russian vessels were to prevent ships from entering Shanghai, Ningpo, Foo-Chow, Amoy, and Canton, they would, for a time at least, quite as effectually prevent foreign trade with China as though they lined the whole coast with their cruisers. That it is their intention to make this limited blockade should war be declared is much more probable than the report telegraphed from St. Petersburg that the fleet would be used to prevent the Japanese from sending aid to their neighbor, a preventive service that would not require one-quarter of the naval force that Russia now has in the Pacific or has sent thither. The foreign trade of China is altogether too important to be ignored by an enemy in time of war. In her transactions with Great Britain alone, China has a trade balance in her favor of about $80,000,000 per annum, while we have paid her of late about $14,000,000 a year more than she has paid us. These balances, which are usually made good by remittances in silver, are important enough to make it an object for Russia to prevent their accumulation. With a dozen active cruisers she could put a temporary stop to the tea trade, greatly to the satisfaction of tea-growers in Japan and Northern India. A blockade of this kind might, in the end, be of advantage to neutral nations, although at the time it would be very annoying, for its tendency would be to carry the foreign trade of the country to other ports than those named above, and thus accustom the people to a free intercourse with foreigners. If the war was of long duration, the price of tea in this country and Europe would be forced up to a point that would make it an object for neutral ship-owners to undertake to run the blockade, which could easily be done if preparations for discharging and loading cargoes were made at other places than those known as the old treaty ports; and, indeed, this very failure to strictly enforce the blockade would lead the neutral Governments to declare that it did not extend to the smaller places. But for a time the Russian fleet could do serious damage to China, and to traders in this country as well, and, in consequence of the former opportunity, it is almost inevitable that at the outset of the possible war the principal Chinese ports will be put under blockade.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Harvard College Museum of Comparative Zoology is to be open on Sunday afternoons from 1 to 5 o'clock until November.

The Greenbackers of the Tenth District of Pennsylvania have nominated Mr. William Howard, of Lebanon, for Representative in Congress.

Another fire was caused in the Post Office in Boston on Tuesday evening by the use of kerosene and candles. How many warnings are requisite?

The late William Robson, President of the National Bank, Cincinnati, bequeathed certain property there valued at $15,000 to the Universalist church in that city.

The Tennessee Historical Society has presented a gold-headed hickory cane to Clark Mills, and increased his delight by informing him that it is the first testimonial ever given to any man by the society.

According to the Rochester *Democrat*, it requires considerable moral courage in a man to carry in the streets of that city a yellow umbrella as a protection against the sun, even in these sweltering days.

Col. Blanton Duncan has sued the Louisville *Courier-Journal* for $25,000 damages for alleged libel in falsely intimating that he was a participant in and abettor of the riots and murders in Louisville on the first Monday in August, 1855.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Register* remarks: "We see the Marion *Star* nominates Gen. W. W. Harllee for Lieutenant-Governor. We are glad to see it. We want all the Brigadiers brought out at once, so that they shall not be forgotten in sharing out the public favors. All joke aside, however, we think Gen. Harllee is just one of those citizens of the State whose name always invokes the heartiest feeling of cordial good-will in all parts of the State."

Senator Eaton, of Connecticut, has, by request, sent a copy of his photograph to the State Democratic Club, of San Francisco, Cal., and accompanied it with a letter, dated May 10, in which he says: "If the Democratic Party is governed by the great ideas which made it the dominant power in this country for more than half a century, the coming contest will add a new lustre to its glory. There will never be another Electoral Commission, and the next Democratic Presidential candidate who receives a majority of the Electoral votes will be inaugurated, let come what may. Fraud will not be permitted a second time."

SOMETHING UNIQUE IN POLITICS.

A TOUCHING APPEAL FROM EX-SENATOR GORDON'S AGED FATHER TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.

Jackson County, Ala., May 22, 1880.

To the Editors of the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution:

I see from a copy of your paper, which has been sent me by some friend, that my son, the Hon. John B. Gordon, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States, and that much excitement prevails on account of it. I see some favorable and some condemnatory expressions concerning it. I think it perhaps not out of place for me, his father, to write you this short communication. My son has ever been dutiful, obedient, and confiding. From his earliest youth to the present time he has been the pride and the joy of my life. I am now nearly 85 years of age—a few more days and I shall have passed away. I would feel that my teachings and counsels would have been to little purpose if the slanders and falsehoods uttered against my son had any foundation in fact.

As I stated above, he has always been obedient and confiding. When he could reach my ear he has always consulted me before taking a momentous step. He made me a visit in March last, and while here he said to me: "Pa, I am tired of public life. I crave the peace and quietude of my home and home affairs; besides, I can't save up any money out of my salary; and the idea of dying and leaving my family without a competency troubles me no little." He then went on to say that if he was out of the Senate he could make a great deal more money and would have to spend a great deal less, and added that he had about concluded to resign, feeling that the public interests would not suffer thereby, and his private interests would be protected. I advised him to that course and urged him not to delay it, and instead of being surprised at his resignation now, I am only surprised that it was not sooner.

As to the insinuations that he was "bought out" or "bargained out," I pronounce it infamously and shamefully false, and my blood almost curdles, and my old limbs totter with indignation when I think of such charges being made against him. From his youth to his manhood he has been the embodiment of honor and truthfulness. In his boyhood he would never betray a friend, and at least once to my knowledge he suffered a severe punishment at school rather than betray the confidence of a schoolmate. Would he then now, in the zenith and glory of his manhood, betray the people in whose defense he has proved, on a thousand occasions, his readiness to die? Would he betray or sell for lucre that integrity and honor which is dearer to him than life itself? No! no! no! Away with such infamous falsehoods. Let those who condemn his course put themselves in his place. He had served his people in war and in peace with undying devotion. He had on his hands a large and growing family; his State and people are now free and prosperous, and no longer require his service; his financial affairs and home matters demand his attention. The Constitution and the laws of his country give him the right to retire. His salary is not sufficient to support his family and meet all his needs for money. He is not rich; after years of toil in his country's service, he comes out poorer than he went in. He is offered a position which will afford him rest and quiet and a competency. Georgia has other sons capable of filling his place in the Senate. Where, then, is the crime of which he is guilty? What one of his accusers would not have acted as he did under similar circumstances?

With Gov. Brown's appointment I have nothing to do, and only feel interested in it as an old citizen of Georgia. I am satisfied of one fact, however, and that is that he has the brains to serve his State with great distinction, and that Gov. Colquitt appointed him because he thought he was the best man for the place, and that Georgia's interests would not suffer in his hands. I voted for him for Governor and Judge many years ago. He certainly made a good Judge and an excellent Governor. I sincerely trust and believe that he will serve his State as faithfully now. Truly yours,

Z. H. GORDON.

LEGISLATIVE WORK ENDED

CLOSING SCENES AND BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

THE TAX LEVY PASSED AND SEVERAL BILLS ALLOWED TO DIE—ASSEMBLYMEN IN A PLAYFUL MOOD—SPEAKER SHARPE'S PRESENT—SPEECHES AND COURTESIES ACCOMPANYING THE ADJOURNMENT.

ALBANY, May 27.—The closing hours of the Assembly of 1880 were typical of the whole session. They were characterized, as the session has been characterized, by an absence of merely ornamental speech-making, by a lack of spirit almost amounting to stupidity, and by a righteous opposition to corrupt schemes which will win for the House the record of a body at least negatively virtuous, jealous of the Treasury, and unconquerable in its determination to kill without question a measure for which no good reason could be offered.

The Assembly convened at 9 o'clock, the members coming in with weary eyes and faces wan with heat and the fatigue of yesterday's long session. The reading of the ponderous Journals was dispensed with, and business was proceeded with as rapidly as the excessive heat would permit. One of the first announcements made by Speaker Sharpe was a committee of investigation, ordered yesterday for the investigation of the affairs of Cypress Hills Cemetery. The committee consists of Messrs. Wren, Bussell, Clowes, Lindsay, and Benedict, of Kings. The ninth joint rule was applied, and under it the first bill passed was that repealing acts and parts of acts pointed out as unnecessary by the Commissioners to compile the laws relating to the City and County of New-York. Later on, a bill complementary of this, authorizing the reading of the compiled laws in evidence in court, was also passed. An animated dispute arose between Mr. Cookinham, of Oneida, and several other members, in consequence of an attempt made, without Mr. Cookinham's previous knowledge, to recall from the Governor a bill of which he had charge, for amendment. The way in which this bill was recalled prompted Mr. Bradley to denounce it as tricky and outrageous, and a thing unparalleled for lack of courtesy. The bill was amended to suit Mr. Davis, of Steuben, and was then beaten, Mr. Cookinham preferring to have it killed rather than see it passed in a mutilated shape.

By 10 o'clock the members were becoming playful, and a large placard was hoisted upon one of the chandeliers with the words, "Solid for Grant" inscribed upon it. Soon after this announcement appeared, the Democrats hoisted a placard on the opposite side of the chamber, with the inscription upon it "Solid for Blaine." Members forgot themselves occasionally, and playfully hurled paper balls about the Assembly, and indulged in other relaxing sports. The members who had not been purged of their contempt for being absent when the call of the House was made last night, were let off easily, the proceedings in the matter being indefinitely postponed. A last effort was made to get the House to go into Committee of the Whole on the bill forbidding hat manufacturing in State Prisons, and the opponents of contract labor were at rest for another session. Mr. Husted, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported the bill fixing the annual tax levy, and it was straightway passed. On introducing it, Mr. Husted alluded briefly to the rate of taxation, saying that it was to the credit of the Republican Party that, aside from the amount raised to complete the new capitol, the tax was no heavier then it was last year. The bill imposes for the fiscal year beginning on Oct. 1, 1880, on each dollar of real and personal property of the State, subject to taxation, taxes for the purposes mentioned below, which taxes shall be assessed, levied, and collected by the annual assessment and collection of taxes for that year, in the manner prescribed by law, and shall be paid by the several County Treasurers into the State Treasury, to be held by the Treasurer for application to the purposes specified, that is to say, for the general fund and for the payment of those claims and demands which shall constitute a lawful charge upon that fund during the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1880, one mill and four hundred and seventy-five thousandths of a mill; for the free school fund for the maintenance of common schools, one mill and eighty-five thousandths of a mill, and for the new Capitol, six-tenths of one mill. The bill for the relief of Thomas Cottman was pounced upon, as all relief bills have been, and was lost—49 votes in the affirmative and 37 in the negative. The conference committee that had been appointed to consider the Board of Audit claims, as they were contained in the bill, naming the Swift, Danolds, Worthington, and other claims, with a provision that they could be taken to the Court of Appeals, reported through Mr. Alvord. The report was a final victory, as Mr. Alvord admitted, for the "kickers." The Senate had receded from its amendments, and the conference committee agreed in recommending the passage of the bill to permit appeals from the Board of Audit to the Court of Appeals. At a late hour Mr. Terry forced a bill through releasing the State from the necessity of publishing the Code of Procedure in the usual way, and an expense of $100,000 for advertising was thus saved.

At 11:30 o'clock Mr. Shanley made the last attempt to have the Excise law considered. His motion to lay aside all orders of business for the purpose of considering the Excise bill accepted by New-York and Kings was lost, only 49 votes being obtained for the motion. The committee of conference on the bill originally known as an act to protect Central Park from encroachments by elevated railroads reported back the bill as amended by the Senate. Mr. Varnum, who dissented, moved to lay the report on the table, as there was not sufficient time left to consider it. The motion was promptly carried and the bill killed by a sensible expedient. A conference committee was yesterday appointed to consider the Anti-discrimination Freight bill. That committee met last night and again this morning, separating with an understanding that the Senate and Assembly would both adhere to their own bills. Just before the ceremonies of closing were to begin, Mr. Duguid, who has made a most commendable fight for the people in railroad matters, obtained the floor. He related the circumstances of the conference, explaining that the Senate had possession of the report but would not deliver it. He further stated that the bill as amended by the Senate was not what the people wanted. It was now worse than no bill at all. They owed it to themselves to stand by their original proposition. They were not responsible for the defeat of the bill, which had been converted from one for the benefit of the people into one for that of the railroads. As the report had not been received, the Speaker was obliged to pass the matter along without action, and in this unsatisfactory way the hope of passing the Anti-discrimination bill was destroyed. Mr. Cookinham, who had made a statement a day or two ago that the Supply bill was unusually large, rose to explain that in 1879 the Supply bill appropriated $1,795,689 07, and in 1880, $1,564,854 94. Deducting from the amount of last year's Supply bill the $500,000 for Capitol purposes, and the Supply bill of this year was only $280,165 87 in excess. He spoke of the matter to call attention to the wisdom, good sense, and faithfulness of the Ways and Means Committee.

As the hands of the clock over the lobby were nearing 12, committees were sent to inform the Governor and the Senate that the House was ready to adjourn. The committees soon returned with the report that they had performed their duties, and a similar committee was received from the Senate. Then Speaker Sharpe disappeared from the chair, and Mr. Husted took his place. A handsome and invitingly-comfortable arm-chair, upholstered in purple velvet and old-gold trimmings, was brought into the space before the Speaker's desk, and an elegant foot-stool, of bog oak, decorated and upholstered to match the chair, was placed in front of it. The House became seriously observant and quietly attentive. Speaker Sharpe was led out from his room by Mr. Hayes and Mr. Catlin and up to the beautiful gift prepared for him. Then Mr. Alvord rose in his place, and in a few kindly phrases full of good feeling for the Speaker, he transferred it to Gen. Sharpe, with the hearty good wishes of the members and officers of the House. Gen. Sharpe was visibly moved by the presentation, and in his own admirable way, protested that they ought to have let him know something about it. As it was, he was so deeply impressed with the kind feeling of the members toward him, that he was too poor in words to say more than "thanks, and again thanks." He indulged in a few words of commendation of the House, which he knew would be well-remembered. Its praises were now heard on every hand, and it was spoken of everywhere as a remarkable body. Mr. Husted now relinquished the chair to Mr. Shanley, and for a few minutes the Democratic minority had things all its own way. Mr. Rhodes spoke very heartily of the respect and esteem in which every member held the Speaker, who had fulfilled all his promises of fair treatment of the minority, and had only erred on the side of good nature. Mr. McCarthy, of New-York, spoke of the Speaker as being "brave, just, and kind," and assured Gen. Sharpe that the best wishes of the minority would go with him. After another complimentary speech from Mr. Benedict, of Ulster, who spoke of Gen. Sharpe's career as Speaker as being "the brightest page in his history," Mr. Husted spoke for the majority. He referred to Gen. Sharpe as cordial, warm, and earnest. As a presiding officer he was always a gentleman; in geniality he had never been surpassed. Gen. Sharpe's career as Speaker would justify him [Gen. Husted] in pronouncing him "the beloved Speaker of 1880." Mr. Treanor, of New-York, offered a resolution of thanks to the clerks and officers, and this was seconded by Messrs. Benedict, of Kings; Cohen, of New-York, and Youngs, of Queens.

Speaker Sharpe then took his place in the desk, and in a few brief sentences bade adieu to the Assembly, and declared it adjourned without day. He said: "I do not intend to trust myself any further in the expression of gratitude which your kindness to me has called forth. I have, however, one duty to perform. Perhaps I have seen every member of the House more often and more continuously than any other member. I am, therefore, fully impressed with the exceptional spirit which exists among these members. Perhaps no body of men ever came to [illegible] and left it with higher regard, each for the other. I therefore beg leave to convey from each [illegible] to the other a wish for your health, happiness, and prosperity; that you may return, each to an unbroken family, blessed by the smiles of Almighty God. And now, gentlemen, in performance of the last duty, and by virtue of the joint resolution of the two houses of this Legislature, I declare this House adjourned without day."

THE SENATE'S CLOSING SESSION.

DOING A GREAT DEAL OF WORK, BUT MUCH OF IT TO NO PURPOSE.

ALBANY, May 27.—The closing session of the Senate commenced at 9 A. M., and adjourned sine die at 12:05 P. M. The first business done was the presentation of an adverse report from the Judiciary Committee on the constitutional amendment that passed the Assembly, in favor of biennial sessions of the Legislature. Messrs. Robertson, Pitts, and Astor dissented from the adverse report. The majority of the committee who favored the report are Messrs. Williams, Winslow, Mills, and Fowler. It will have to pass another Assembly before it can be submitted to the people, and meantime it may secure a majority of the Senate in its favor, if not of the Judiciary Committee. Judge Robertson says he has always been opposed to biennial sessions, but is now of the opinion that it might be well to try the experiment. The Exemption Tax bill, with the Assembly amendments, came up for a third reading when, on motion, it was recommitted with instruction to restore it to the condition in which it passed the Senate. This was done and the bill then passed, but it failed in the Assembly. The Assembly bill to abolish the office of Marshal in New-York came up for concurrence, and, after some discussion, in which it was opposed by Mr. Hogan, it passed and will go to the Governor.

Mr. Jacobs presented the report of the conference committee on the bill containing the Board of Audit claims, which recommends the striking out of the Swift and Donald claims. The report was concurred in. It also recommended the passage of the Assembly bill giving the right to appeal from the decisions of the Board of Audit. This was also concurred in, and the Assembly bill was passed. The result will be to give the large claims about which there has been so much controversy an opportunity to get the judgment of the Court of Appeals. The report of the conference committee on the bill to protect Central Park and the adjacent streets from the encroachments of elevated railroads was presented and agreed to, but it failed in the Assembly. The bill establishing the rate of taxation for the support of the State Government was passed. The increase over the last year's tax is six-tenths of a mill, and comes entirely from the increased appropriation for the new Capitol. The rate of tax for the general expenses of the State Government is the same as last year. The Assembly amendment to the bill providing for the cleaning of the streets of Brooklyn was concurred in after some debate, and the bill goes to the Governor. It lodges the power over street-cleaning with the Board of Health and the Police Department. A large number of local bills came up from the Assembly, and were concurred in, and a great many more were lost for lack of time. Among the latter was the act to provide for cleaning the streets of New-York. The bill for repaving Fifth-avenue, under the supervision of Charles Johnson, Robert Dunlap, and the Commissioner of Public Works, was passed by the Senate, but too late to get through the lower house. Senator Birdsall, on a question of privilege, repudiated in the most emphatic manner the imputations cast upon the Clerk of the Senate, touching the record of Mr. Birdsall's vote on the Brooklyn Single-headed bill. He said the Clerk was in no wise blamable in the matter, and it was maliciously false to accuse him of any wrong in connection with it. The last bill passed by the Senate was an act in relation to arrears of rent for Croton water in New-York.

Resolutions of thanks to Clerk Vrooman and the other officers of the Senate were adopted, and Senator Fowler, Democrat, offered very complimentary resolutions to the Lieutenant-Governor, in support of which he took occasion to thank the majority party of the Senate for the liberal and handsome manner in which it had treated the minority. He omitted to state, what is nevertheless a fact, that the seven Democrats in the Senate have received during the session far more consideration than any similar number of Republicans, and that, so far as party legislation is concerned, they have had things pretty much their own way. In response to Mr. Forster's resolutions, the Lieutenant Governor made a brief farewell speech in the usual vein, and closed by declaring the Senate adjourned without day. Before sundown nearly all the Senators had left Albany for their homes.

An executive session of the Senate was held, and Amos H. Allen, of Washington County, was confirmed as Harbor-master, in place of James S. Smart, who declines the office. The following Trustees of the Seaman's Retreat, on Staten Island, were confirmed: Edward B. Bartlett, in place of John Johnston, whose term has expired; George A. Dearborn, in place of Edward G. Tucker, term expired; Michael Conklin, in place of William H. Allen, term expired; Wisner H. Townsend, in place of Mr. Franke, declined; Clarkson Crolius, reappointed. The bill admitting foreign fire insurance companies to do business in this State, under certain conditions, was signed by the Governor to-day.

ATTACKING RAILROAD GREED.

WHAT THE LEGISLATURE HAS DONE WITH THE SEVEN RAILROAD BILLS.

ALBANY, May 27.—While the Legislature has not accomplished the most important work in the way of protecting the people against the greed and tyranny of the railroad corporations, that it was expected to do, it has still done something, and a brief allusion to the results of the work of the Special Committee and the Legislature will be timely and proper. The committee prepared and submitted seven bills. The first was in relation to the increase of capital stock, and provided how companies may increase their stock. It prescribes that this shall not be done without the consent of two-thirds of the shareholders, and the written approval of the State Engineer and Surveyor; provision is also made for the publication of notice of intention to increase capital stock. This bill is a law.

The second bill provides that when companies are consolidated, the amount of capital stock of the consolidated companies shall not be greater than the aggregate amount of the capital of the consolidated companies before consolidation. This bill is a law.

The third bill is known as the Proxy bill. It was designed to prevent the practice of permitting brokers to vote upon shares which they do not own, and provides that no person shall vote on stock unless it is vested in him or under his actual control. This bill passed both houses, and is in the hands of the Governor.

The fourth bill provides for a more comprehensive detailed annual statement of the condition of railroads to the State Engineer and Surveyor. It is before the Governor for his action.

The fifth bill was the Anti-discrimination bill. As amended, Mr. Duguid says it was worthless, the destruction of the third section making the second section comparatively of no value. It was emasculated in the Senate, and died in the conference committee.

The sixth bill was that providing for a railroad commission. It was considered in Committee of the Whole in the Assembly, and has not been considered since a motion to order it to a third reading was defeated.

The seventh bill was supplementary, and was drawn to prevent the making of bogus leases, such as that consummated by the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company. It passed the Assembly, and was smothered in the Railroad Committe of the Senate.

Should the Governor approve the bills in his hands, the special committee will rejoice that it has seen four out of the six original bills made effective, while it will regret that the two for which there was most urgent need and the loudest demand have been killed by delay in committee of the Senate.

REVISION OF THE TAX LAWS.

THE FATE OF THE TEN MEASURES SUBMITTED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

ALBANY, May 27.—One of the most industrious committees that ever undertook a share of the preliminary work of the Legislature of this State for years was the Special Committee on Taxation of the two houses. The men selected for the task of reshaping the outrageous and inconsistent tax laws entered upon their work with a degree of enthusiasm that is inexplicable to most men who have looked into the difficult subject. Both in and out of the Legislature criticism has been launched at the committee so plentifully that its members were in a constant state of irritation, and perhaps the strictures passed upon them have served to make them obstinate rather than submissive. After many and protracted meetings, the Joint Committee presented 10 bills for consideration. The nature of them, together with an account of their fate, is given herewith. The members of the committee have given their attention to corporations, and that fact may account for the other fact that they have met with better success in their efforts to tax corporations than they have in endeavoring to bring personal property to the notice of the Assessors.

Two tax bills have become laws. One of these grew out of the decision of the Supreme Court in relation to the taxation of bank shares, and provides that the time for completing the assessment-rolls in the City of New-York shall be extended. The other act places the State banks on the same footing as national banks in regard to taxation.

The third bill proposed to tax foreign banking capital invested or employed in business in this State. It passed both houses and was vetoed by Gov. Cornell.

The fourth bill provided for a tax of 1 per cent. per annum on the gross receipts of life insurance companies. It passed, was recalled from the Governor, amended slightly, and repassed. It is in the Governor's hands.

The fifth bill in the series is the Corporation Tax bill. It provides for the taxation of miscellaneous corporations, and, as originally drawn, the committee believed would, in operation, bring into the State Treasury $5,000,000 or $6,000,000. As amended, it will produce a tax of $3,000,000. It has been a great deal mutilated, and the committee scarcely know what it now contains. Among other things it excepts from taxation "street surface railroads," that wicked amendment having been incorporated in the Senate by Mr. Woodin. The bill is before the Governor.

Sixth in the series of bills is that defining "lands." It is an amendment of the Revised Statutes, passed without opposition and is before the Governor.

The seventh bill is that taxing banks and banking institutions, including foreign bankers. The rate proposed is one-half of 1 per cent. on the average amount of capital held in such institutions. It passed the Senate and came to the Assembly, where it was passed during the last hours of the session to-day. It is before the Governor.

The eighth bill was one to tax savings banks, and it gave rise to much discussion in and out of the House. It received only 60 votes in the Assembly, on its passage, and 18 votes in the Senate. No second attempt has been made to push the bill through.

The ninth bill of the committee was known as the "Listing bill." It was killed in the Senate, and never reached a vote in the Assembly.

The tenth and last bill was the Exemption act. It was an object of much solicitude among the members of the committee, the views of scarcely any two men being alike upon it. The bill passed the Senate and came to the House, where it was amended so as to make some exemption on account of indebtedness. It then went back to the Senate, a conference committee was ordered, and, in the conference this morning, at the last moment the Senate members of the committee insisted that there should be no exemption from taxation on account of indebtedness.

While the committee has not secured much, it has done something, and the members are not so much disappointed as they were inclined to be immediately after the Governor had vetoed the first of the tax measures sent to him.

BILLS WHICH WERE TOO LATE.

LEFT IN THE ASSEMBLY IN THE ORDER OF THIRD READING.

ALBANY, May 27.—When the Assembly adjourned the reading-desk was pretty well cleared, and among the measures lost there were few of importance. Twenty-six Assembly bills and 17 Senate bills died in the order of third reading. Among them was the bill explanatory of the 6 per cent. interest laws, which was the very first bill introduced in the Assembly; the bill extending to the Register the same holiday privileges as were recently allowed by bill to the County Clerk and Sheriff. The bill to make the Health Officer a salaried officer, and taking away his fees was lost, having been abandoned as unconstitutional. In general order were the Wells bill in relation to Commissioners of Education, the State Board of Charities bill, and the bill to acquire a block of land at Washington Market. An active lobby was on hand about the chamber, endeavoring to get the bill to authorize the repavement of Fifth-avenue to its third reading. It was laid aside by a watchful member, and the lobby fretted to no purpose, their assurances of the favor with which it was considered by the Senate being made to no purpose.

The following is the list of bills left in order of third reading:

SENATE BILLS.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to the custody and disposition of the estates of idiots, lunatics, &c.

Authorizing the Town of Chemung to borrow money.

Authorizing Town Auditors to audit judgments against the Commissioners of Highways.

Amending the act to facilitate the admission of certain wills as evidence.

Amending the act for the preservation of health.

Altering the map for reopening Bloomingdale road.

Making it a felony to destroy or conceal a will.

Providing for the payment of the Goshen water bonds.

For the relief of Augustus T. Morris.

For the payment of awards for widening Prospect-avenue, Brooklyn.

Amending the Code of Civil Procedure.

For the relief of Moses Kissel.

For the relief of Lawrence Collins.

Repealing the act of 1876 relative to plank roads.

Relative to the Clerk and Register of Deeds of New-York City.

To incorporate the Syracuse Electric Light Company.

For the relief of the Buffalo Surgical Infirmary.

ASSEMBLY BILLS.

Amending the act to dissolve the Trustees of the Town of West Chester.

Abolishing the office of crier of courts of record in Delaware and Sullivan Counties.

Amending the act to repair the road from Wilmington to North Elba.

Relative to certain local improvements and assessments in New-York.

For the better protection of manufacturing interests.

Repealing the act requiring Commissioners of Highways to act as inspectors of plank roads.

Requiring the Secretary of State to collect and report labor statistics.

Relative to printing and publishing the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Repealing the act creating a Board of Town Auditors.

Amending the act of 1848 for the incorporation of benevolent societies.

To authorize the postponement of the tax to pay the Volney Railroad bonds.

Authorizing the City of Oswego to apply the proceeds of the sale of the stock of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad.

To audit the claims of the Eleventh Regiment.

Amending the charter of the Northern Dispensary of New-York.

Relating to the disposition of the refuse from New-York City.

For the relief of the poor in Goshen, Orange County.

For the relief of Thomas Duffy, of New-York City.

To promote agriculture and facilitate the formation of agricultural societies.

To establish the boundary line of the Village of Victor, Ontario County.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to summary proceedings to recover possession of lands.

Making appropriations for the support of juvenile delinquents.

Amending the charter of the village of Chateaugay.

Explanatory of the Usury law.

Authorizing a treaty with the Onondaga Indians.

Amending the Game law.

To establish a Police pension fund in New-York.

CALIFORNIA'S DELEGATES.

HOW THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE WAS SUPPRESSED AND THEIR CHOICE THWARTED.

From the San Francisco Alta, May 20.

Early next week, Messrs. J. C. Wilmerding, Socrates Huff, E. A. Davis, John Mansfield, Samuel Mosgrove, A. D. Sharon, Creed Haymond, J. K. Doak, H. T. Fairbanks, Joseph Russ, D. S. Payne, and F. M. Pixley, delegates to the National Republican Convention, leave for Chicago. These gentlemen have an important duty in their hands, as, without a doubt, the next President of the United States will be nominated at that Convention. Intrusted with the honorable and weighty duty of representing the great State of California, it should be the most serious matter of consideration with them as to whether they shall represent the people or the politicians. At the State Convention they had forced upon them a most extraordinary instruction, which, we claim, in the case of San Francisco, at least, in no wise represented the sentiment of the majority of the Republicans of this city and county. The body of the party of this city, as throughout the State, had no opportunity of expressing their preference for a Presidential candidate. The machinery of the politicians, nicely adjusted, forced the clubs to nominate three times the number of delegates as would represent any one district in the State Convention. Out of these the County Committee selected only those who would pledge themselves to vote as the committee dictated, and thus was secured a delegation to Sacramento entirely subservient to the manipulation of the committee. The masses of the Republican Party were as thoroughly ignored as if they had been incendiaries and Sand-lotters, quite beneath the notice of the dignified and disinterested gentlemen composing the County Committee. The delegation from this city represented that committee, and not the Republican Party. The power to appoint delegates was arrogated by the committee in the coolest manner, as if they thought the party needed a "strong" committee; and the ratification of that assumption by the ward clubs, if it was even genuine, so far as they were concerned, reflected the feelings of but a fraction of the solid voting strength of the Republican Party. The imposition by State Convention delegates selected in this high-handed fashion, of an iron-clad pledge upon the gentlemen appointed by that convention to the National Nominating Convention at Chicago, was as thoroughly insolent and untenable as was the original appointment of the State delegates by the County Committee. * * * Under this view of the subject only one proper course of action is open for delegates to Chicago. It is clearly their right, if they choose, to repudiate the unwarranted instruction forced upon them by the State Convention. They are under no obligation to bend the pregnant hinges of their knees before an arrogant assumption of power unknown to the jurisprudence of their party. And, if they believe that the instruction forced upon them does not fairly and in fact reflect the views and wishes of their respective sections, it clearly is their duty, as men, and as Republicans who know their party rights, and respect the wishes of their constituencies, to discard the instruction, and vote according to the known preference of their sections. Such a course, so far from impairing the *morale* of the party, would be sustained by its members throughout this State, and would break the back of a usurpation, which, if not thwarted in the manner here indicated, will aspire to further supremacy, not calculated to cement the Republican Party of California. *From reliable information, gleaned from all parts of the State, it is safe to assert that fully four-fifths of the Republicans of California are strongly in favor of Gen. Grant's nomination.* With these facts before it, the California delegates to the National Convention will be justified in ignoring the iron-clad instruction imposed upon it by the machine convention, and give its united support to Gen. Grant, thereby representing the real sentiments of the Republican Party of this State.

KEEPING UP THE PRICE OF PAPER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 27.—At the monthly meeting of the Printing-paper Makers' Association, held in this city yesterday, it was voted to maintain firmly the present schedule of prices for the various grades of their products. No importations of foreign paper stock are now being made, and the manufacturers anticipate an advance in domestic stock on this account, whence the necessity for maintaining prices. The association also voted to shut down their mills for three weeks, commencing June 26, and also three weeks in August.

THE HOTTEST DAY IN MAY

NINETY-SIX DEGREES REACHED BY THE THERMOMETER.

NEW-YORKERS MADE VERY UNCOMFORTABLE—TAKING CARE OF THE HORSES—THE RAIN-FALL FOR MAY SINCE 1836—MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN—GOOD CONDITION OF THE TENEMENT-HOUSES.

Of all the warm days which have characterized this extraordinary month of May, yesterday was the warmest. At certain portions of the day it almost seemed as if New-York City had been transferred to the torrid zone. The number of deaths in this vicinity, directly due to the heat was something alarming, a total of 10 being recorded, 7 of which occurred in this City, 1 in Brooklyn, and 2 in Jersey City. Sunstrokes occurred right and left, pedestrians in the streets, mechanics at their benches, even pupils in the public schools, succumbing to the influence of the fiery atmosphere. Twenty-three cases of prostration were reported, 14 in this City and 9 in Brooklyn, some of which, possibly, may prove fatal. At 3 o'clock in the morning the thermometer in front of Hudnut's pharmacy registered 74°. During the following three hours the mercury dropped 2°, but with the rising of the sun it again began to mount, and at 9 o'clock stood at 79°. At noon the temperature had risen to 88°, and at 3:30 P. M. 96° was indicated, being the highest point recorded for the month of May since observations have been taken. In the early morning hours there was very little breeze, and the still, calm air was almost stifling. From 6 to 9 A. M. there was a dead calm, and between these hours pedestrians found the streets very uncomfortable. Shortly after 9 o'clock, however, a slight breeze sprang up from the north-west, changing, at about 11 o'clock, to the south-west, and increasing steadily in strength until, at 3 o'clock, it had attained a velocity in the City of 18 miles an hour. But for this visitation travel in the streets would have been intolerable. The wind was very warm and struck the face with much the same effect that a moderate sirocco would have, but it circulated the heated air, and in so doing prevented much suffering. To those persons whose business called them out of doors the heat was extremely annoying, and it is safe to say that all who were not obliged to work in the open air either sought relief without the limits of the City or remained in their own houses, keeping as cool as possible. Broadway, which on a pleasant May day is crowded with pedestrians, was very nearly deserted yesterday, and the sunny side of the street completely so. Straw hats began to make their appearance in profusion, and the policemen came to the front for the first time this season in their Summer uniforms. In the tenement-house quarters the crowded population thronged the stoops and sidewalks from sunset until late into the night, drinking in the night air, and recovering from the exhausting effects of breathing the heated atmosphere of the day. Capt. Williams, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, seems to have anticipated the hot weather, and the streets of these quarters are cleaner and freer from refuse and garbage than they have been for many Summers past, so that the air breathed by the unfortunate tenants of the houses was, comparatively speaking, pure and healthy. Men working in the open air during the day perspired freely, but took plenty of rest, and managed to get through their labor with the aid of frequent libations of cold water. The lager-beer saloons were thronged from early morning, and in the evening the open-air gardens would have been filled had they been double in number and capacity. Thousands sought relief from the burning City by means of the elevated railroads, scattering themselves in the woods around High Bridge, and thousands more patronized the ferry boats to Staten Island, getting an inspiriting whiff of fresh air in the trip down the Bay. For comfort in traveling the horse cars were preferred to the elevated roads. They were shaded by the elevated structures, and free from the annoyance of the smoke and coal dust which flowed in a perfect stream through the open windows of the coaches above them. Nobody walked for any distance who had 5 cents with which to purchase a ride, and the result was that the poor horses had an extra hard day's work, while the companies reaped a handsome harvest in nickels.

The horses suffered terribly during the day, and many teams gave out down town and had to be taken from the cars for needful rest. It was no unusual thing to see a long line of cars in the Bowery delayed from this cause, while horses from the rear were being transferred to cars in front which had been deserted by their teams. The different companies, however, did all in their power to prevent accidents to their horses. The Third and Fourth avenue lines ran their teams but half a trip each at a time, and relays were stationed at Seventh-street to relieve exhausted animals of the Third-avenue line, and give them a breathing spell in the shadow of Cooper Institute. This was done at the suggestion of Mr. Bergh, who had noticed much suffering of the horses on Wednesday, and took this means to relieve them yesterday. During a ride from Chatham-square to Third-street, on the Bowery, in the afternoon, a TIMES reporter noticed two horses which had succumbed to the heat, and were carted away dead; but it is thought that the mortality among animals is less than at previous seasons of intense heat. At the office of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals it is said that the owners of horses this year seem to realize their duty to their dumb servants more than ever before, and an ambulance has not been called for since the 19th inst. Last year at this time, though the heat was not nearly so severe, the calls for ambulances for sun-struck horses averaged two a day.

At Central Park there was no material addition to the usual number of visitors, and the Park officers attributed this to the fact that it was too warm for people to leave their houses. There was plenty of shade in the Park, but little breeze, and the seats in favored localities, especially bordering on the lakes, were well filled. In the menagerie the animals suffered terribly, and during the warmest part of the day exhibited very few signs of life, except low, discontented growls. The lions and tigers lay on the floor of their cages, with open mouths and lolling tongues, and panting heavily. The wolves faced and snarled at the small boys, who stood staring at their misery, and the monkeys gave expression to their dissatisfaction by chattering loudly and making ugly faces at all who drew near them. The polar bear suffered more than any of the animals, although everything possible was done to relieve him. A canvas covering was stretched over the top of his cage to protect him from the rays of the sun, and the shower-bath was kept in constant motion over him. The elephant, which is confined in a large iron cage, seemed to stand the heat better than any of the animals. He was given large quantities of water during the day, which he spread over himself by means of his trunk, and as he was under cover, he managed to keep tolerably comfortable. The deer and fawns stretched themselves on the shady side of their houses, and panted away the long, sultry day. Altogether, it would be difficult to find a more uncomfortable collection of monarchs of the forest than that which sweltered in Central Park yesterday.

Prof. Daniel Draper sat in his observatory, at the top of the Arsenal, with a cool breeze blowing through the windows, and gave to THE TIMES'S reporter some very valuable statistics in regard to the heated season. His experience extends over many years, but he says he never saw such intensely warm weather or such a severe drought in the month of May before. This extraordinary season of heat has now lasted eight days, and there is no indication of its drawing to an end. During that time the maximum record of the thermometer at Central Park in the shade and in the sun has been as follows:

In the Shade.		*In the Sun.*	
May 20	81°	May 20	127°
May 21	83°	May 21	131°
May 22	76°	May 22	123°
May 23	80°	May 23	133°
May 24	86°	May 24	135°
May 25	95°	May 25	140°
May 26	95°	May 26	142°
May 27	96°	May 27	140°

The drought has been the most severe known in this country for many years. Thus far during the month but 11-100 of an inch of rain has fallen—in two days, the 18th and 23d—and the entire duration of the rainfall has been but six hours. April and May decide the fate of the hay crop, and Prof. Draper feels assured that the farmers will lose this almost entirely. The ground is parched and dry, and the small garden seeds must necessarily suffer. They have probably had just about rain enough to decay, and not enough to cause them to germinate. The only instances approaching this drought in the month of May occurred in 1836, when but 63-100 of an inch of rain fell, and in 1877, when but 95-100 of an inch was recorded. The rainfall for May during the past 45 years is given in the following table, prepared by Prof. Draper:

Year.	Rainfall in inches.	Year.	Rainfall in inches.	Year.	Rainfall in inches.
1836	0.63	1851	4.73	1866	4.46
1837	9.50	1852	2.24	1867	5.70
1838	3.99	1853	5.30	1868	7.16
1839	3.37	1854	7.70	1869	4.15
1840	2.39	1855	4.90	1870	1.83
1841	2.95	1856	4.73	1871	4.04
1842	3.60	1857	6.72	1872	2.08
1843	1.00	1858	6.00	1873	3.69
1844	3.41	1859	1.57	1874	2.24
1845	1.75	1860	4.54	1875	1.33
1846	9.70	1861	6.08	1876	3.03
1847	2.18	1862	3.84	1877	0.95
1848	7.28	1863	4.36	1878	3.19
1849	3.47	1864	5.28	1879	2.02
1850	9.30	1865	5.56	1880 to date	0.11

At the United States Signal Service Station in the Equitable Building, no hope of a speedy rain-storm is held out. The storm centre yesterday was at Alpena, Mich., but it was traveling north-east, with no indications that it would touch this City. Local rains were reported during the day in the West and South, and also at Philadelphia, where 48-100 of an inch fell. In Chicago the fall was 1-100 of an inch, in Indianapolis 6-100, in Vicksburg 17-100, in Leavenworth 1-100, and in St. Louis 20-100. The reports of the day show that it was somewhat cooler in the West than here, the thermometer ranging at different points, at 3 P. M., as follows: Albany, N. Y., 84°; Boston, Mass., 90°; Cleveland, Ohio, 79°; Jacksonville, Fla., 85°; Omaha, Neb., 67°; Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory, 60°; Detroit, Mich., 80°; La Crosse, Wis., 64°; Portland, Me., 95; Chicago, 63, and Philadelphia, 93.

The records of the Health Department show an increase in the death-rate which would be alarming were it not easily susceptible of explanation. On the 22d inst. there were registered 95 deaths; on the 23d, 64; on the 24th, 58; on the 25th, 81; on the 26th, 101, and on the 27th—up to noon yesterday—121. An examination of the death certificates shows that the increase is due to deaths of children from cholera infantum and diarrheal diseases and to those of sickly adults, persons suffering from chronic diseases, whose condition has been aggravated by the high temperature. As yet there is no sign of great suffering or sickness in the tenement-houses. The City, thanks to the Tenement-house law and the efficiency of the Tenement-house Squad of Police, is in an admirable condition. The squad, Sergt. Stevens says, now understands its duties thoroughly, and an examination of the books shows that there are not more complaints of nuisances now than during the Winter. The nuisances discovered and reported by the members of the squad, who number 30 patrolmen and roundsmen, are principally dirty yards, cellars, passages, and privies, and defective ventilation. The reports received by Sergt. Stevens on the condition of the tenement-house population show no sickness and little suffering from the heat. In the Vaccinating Bureau, Dr. Purcell says that there has been no dispensary for poor people, except in cases of children suffering from fever or erysipelas, the result of vaccination. Dr. Purcell accepts this as an indication that the poor of the City are healthy, as in July and August, when heated spells are frequent, poor people flock to the bureau and medicines are made up for them. Dr. Janes, the Assistant City Sanitary Superintendent, says that if the heated spell continues action may be taken by the Board of Health on Tuesday. At present there are no tenement-house inspectors for house-to-house visitation. It may become necessary to appoint inspectors for tenement-houses immediately, and their term of service could be regulated by the liberality of the Board of Apportionment, as a special appropriation would be needed. Dr. Janes has every reason to believe that up to the present time the poor of the City have not suffered much from the heat. There is certainly no unusual amount of sickness among them. Although there are no tenement-house inspectors now, Sanitary Inspectors constantly visit tenement-house districts to ferret out nuisances or to investigate reports of nuisances made by citizens and the Tenement-house Squad. If in the course of duty a Sanitary Inspector discovers a case of sickness, he will, if requested, prescribe for it, and if the patient has no means he will see that medicine is procured. There has been no report bearing on the heated term presented by any officer of the department.

SUN-STROKES REPORTED YESTERDAY.

DEATHS IN THIS CITY.

John M. Metzger, aged 42, of No. 115 Essex-street.

Andrew Petersen, aged 27, of No. 342 West Twenty-sixth-street.

John McKenna, aged 5, of No. 331 East Thirty-second-street.

Hannah Frazer, aged 20, of No. 134 Chrystie-street.

Jacob Muhlberger, aged 47, of No. 646 East Sixteenth-street.

Ellen Moloney, aged 48, of No. 387 Front-street, was prostrated while passing through Pearl-street yesterday afternoon, and was carried into the hallway of No. 1 Hague-street, where she died soon after.

Martin Sturz, aged 45, while at work in a blacksmith's shop in Eighty-first-street, near the Boulevard, last evening, was overcome by the heat, and died in a few minutes.

PROSTRATIONS IN THIS CITY.

Thomas Brady, aged 28, of Rondout, N. Y.; sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Rose Murray, aged 33, of No. 294 West Forty-first-street; sent to St. Luke's Hospital.

John Leddy, aged 34, of No. 155 Chrystie-street; sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Amelia Paljerman, aged 20, of No. 59 Mill-street, Paterson, N. J.; sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

William Malligan, aged 48, of No. 334 West Twenty-first-street; sent to the New-York Hospital.

Robert Curry, of Scotland; found unconscious in West-street and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

W. H. Slater, of No. 148 Orchard-street; sent to the New-York Hospital.

James Hennessey, of Brooklyn; stricken while at work at No. 47 Wall-street, and taken to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

George Smith, of William's Bridge; sun-struck in the depot of the Harlem Railroad, at Forty-third-street, and sent home.

John C. Guilder, aged 25, of No. 188 Elizabeth-street; stricken while at work at No. 108 East Tenth-street, and sent home by Police Surgeon Maclay.

Andrew Peterson, of No. 34 James-street; prostrated on the steam-ship Caledonia, and sent to the Chambers-Street Hospital.

Henry Haas, aged 38, a resident of Brooklyn, while at work in Gramm's picture-frame factory in Marion-street, was prostrated, and was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

An unknown man, about 43 years of age, was found prostrated by the heat and unconscious, in front of No. 516 Madison-avenue, last night, and was removed to St. Luke's Hospital.

An unknown German, about 40 years of age, was found overcome by the heat in the liquor store No. 195 Avenue C, last night, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

PROSTRATIONS AND DEATHS OUT OF TOWN.

Patrick Mooney was sun-struck while at work on the Erie Railroad in Jersey City, and died at the City Hospital yesterday morning.

Michael Holden, a newly arrived emigrant from Ireland, died from sun-stroke Wednesday evening, at a New-Windsor (N. Y.) brick-yard. A Coroner's jury found that death was superinduced by injudicious drinking of cold water.

The Captain of the schooner Anna, of Peekskill, died suddenly yesterday morning, while the vessel was bound down the Hudson River.

Robert King, residing in Twenty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, New-York, was sun-struck yesterday afternoon, at the corner of Grove and Eighth streets, Jersey City. He was taken to St. Francis's Hospital, where he died at 6 o'clock.

Ernest Hoffman, aged 30, of No. 15 Boerum-place, Brooklyn, spent the greater part of Wednesday looking at the Sunday-school parade. In the evening he complained of pain in his head, and, while sitting on the stoop of his residence, fell over unconscious. The ambulance surgeon said Hoffman was suffering from sun-stroke. The unfortunate man died just as they were about to carry him into the Long Island College Hospital.

Patrick M. Brown, a laborer, aged 24, of No. 233 St. Mark's-place, Brooklyn, while at work on some new buildings in Lefferts-place was overcome by the heat, and was removed to the City Hospital.

John H. Farren and Robert Gillen, while walking in Flatbush-avenue, Brooklyn, were prostrated by the heat. They were treated in a neighboring drug-store, and recovered sufficiently to go to their homes.

Detective Lenehan, of the Tenth Precinct, Brooklyn, while on his way to an Atlantic-avenue pawn shop to search for some stolen goods, was prostrated by the heat. He was removed to his home, in Bergen-street.

Jane Gray, aged 45 years, of No. 34 Atlantic-avenue, Brooklyn, was sun-struck in Court-street, and removed to the City Hospital.

Officer George Moore, of the Fourth Precinct, Brooklyn, while patroling Myrtle-avenue, was overcome by the heat. He was taken to his residence in an ambulance.

Julien Rodenitz, aged 18, of No. 323 East Third-street, New-York, was sun-struck near the Thirteenth Precinct (Brooklyn, E. D.) Station-house, and was removed to St. Catharine's Hospital.

Terence O'Neil, aged 38, of No. 145 Schenck-street, Brooklyn, was overcome by the heat on Willoughby-avenue. He was taken to his home.

Mary McNamara, aged 6 years, of No. 442 Smith-street, Brooklyn, while attending Public School No. 27, yesterday afternoon, was prostrated by the heat. She was taken to her home in an ambulance.

An unknown woman, about 45 years of age, gray hair, and medium size, was prostrated by the heat in Myrtle, near Throop, avenue, Brooklyn. She was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

Thomas Daly, an employe in the steel works at Newark, was overcome by the heat Wednesday afternoon, and died during the night at St. Michael's Hospital.

John Hoar, a railroad laborer, was sun-struck while at work on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, in Newark, yesterday morning. He was still alive in the evening, but no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Thomas Quinn, employed in the factory of Lister Brothers, near Newark, died from sun-stroke Wednesday evening.

Frederick Meeker, a milkman in Irvington, was sun-struck Wednesday, but will recover.

THE WEATHER ELSEWHERE.

NEWTON, N. J., May 27.—The thermometer here to-day indicates 103° in the shade.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., May 27.—There was a perceptible fall in the mercury to-day owing to a breeze from the sea, although at 11 o'clock this morning the thermometer had reached the nineties. Back from the sea the heat was almost as severe as during the past two days. The New-Jersey Central local freight train was abandoned, owing to the prostration of its crew, the conductor—Mr. Brith—being so overcome by heat that he had to be carried to his home in Jersey City.

GREAT NECK, N. Y., May 27.—The weather on Long Island during the past three days has been the hottest known for the month of May since the Spring of 1869. The heat and the continued drought are causing great alarm among the farmers. The wheat, rye, and other crops are blasting and will prove failures unless we have rain soon. The thermometer stood 100° in the shade to-day at 12 o'clock.

BOSTON, May 27.—Dispatches received here from various points in New-Hampshire say that the heat has been intense. The mercury reached 100° in Concord, 101° in Manchester, and 100° at Hanover. In Newport, R. I., the thermometer to-day stood at 98° in the shade. At Newton, Mass., the mercury rose to 104° in the shade, and at Brighton to 103°.

THE INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 28—1 A. M.—For the South Atlantic States, stationary barometer and temperature, winds mostly south to west, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the East Gulf States, east to south winds, partly cloudy weather and local rains, stationary barometer and temperature.

For the West Gulf States, easterly winds, nearly stationary barometer and temperature, partly cloudy weather, and occasional local rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, stationary barometer, slightly cooler westerly winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, warmer south to west winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region, stationary, followed by falling, barometer, winds mostly south-west to north-west, higher temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region, rising, followed by stationary or falling, barometer, slightly cooler westerly winds, numerous rains, followed by clearing weather.

For New-England, rising barometer, stationary or lower temperature, westerly winds and partly cloudy weather, possibly occasional local rain.

For the Middle Atlantic States, rising barometer, stationary or slightly lower temperature, westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Pacific coast region, clear or fair weather.

The rivers will continue stationary or slowly falling.

OBITUARY.

JOHN CURWEN.

The death is announced of John Curwen, the English writer on music. He was the son of the Rev. Spedding Curwen, and was born at Heckmondwike, in Yorkshire, Nov. 14, 1816. After receiving his education at Coward College and the London University, he was appointed, in 1838, assistant minister in the Independent Church, Basingstoke, Hants. While in this position he invented the "look and say method of teaching to read," and taught Sunday-school children to sing. When co-Pastor at Stowmarket, Suffolk, in 1841, he visited Miss Glover's school, at Norwich, and tried her singing plans in a large Bible class. He developed and promoted the tonic sol-fa method of teaching to sing for schools, homes, and congregations. He used it in his schools, Bible classes, and church, meanwhile lecturing on Sunday-school teaching in various parts of the country. At this time—1844—he was Pastor at Plaistow, Essex. Ill-health forced him to abandon the ministry in 1867, and he then established a printing and publishing business in order to further his tonic sol-fa system. With this object he had established an association in 1853, and a college in 1862, bearing the name of his method. Among Mr. Curwen's publications are "The Child's Own Hymn-book," "Standard Course of the Tonic Sol-fa Method," "How to Observe Harmony," and "Construction Exercises in Elementary Musical Composition."

OBITUARY NOTES.

Paul Morrill, Naval Officer at the port of San Francisco, and late proprietor of the Sacramento *Union*, died yesterday morning.

John Murphy, a well-known printer and publisher, of Baltimore, died yesterday afternoon, of paralysis of the heart, at the age of 68 years. He was a native of Ireland but emigrated when 10 years of age. He learned printing in Philadelphia, and in 1835 settled in Baltimore, where he has since resided. His house attained a high rank for the faithfulness and excellence of its work.

Andrew Findley, Jr., a member of the Stock Exchange for 16 years past, died suddenly yesterday morning at his residence, Madison-avenue and Thirty-third-street. He had been complaining of feeling unwell for two or three days, but supposed it was merely owing to the warm weather. On Wednesday he attended to business as usual. He was born in this City, and was about 40 years of age. Up to 1873 he was junior partner of Underhill, Havens & Co. Since then he had been in business on his own account at No. 9 New-street. He was prosperous and popular. He leaves a widow, but no children. On the announcement of his death yesterday in the Exchange, Mr. William Seymour delivered a eulogistic address, and the usual committee was appointed to draft suitable resolutions and attend the funeral.

MONEY FOR THE READING COMPANIES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 27.—Samuel Dickson representing the Receivers of the Reading Railroad and Coal and Iron Companies, appeared before Judge McKennan, United States Circuit Court, in Chambers, this morning, and made application for an order authorizing them to borrow $1,000,000 for the payment of wages of employes and the interest due on June 1. The order was granted.

KEARNEY AT LIBERTY.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 27.—A dispatch from Sacramento says that, at 6:10 P. M. to-day, the Supreme Court rendered a decision in the Kearney case, releasing him. The hearing was on the habeas corpus, appealed from the Superior Court of San Francisco, where the decision of the Police Court, putting Kearney in the House of Correction for abusive language, was sustained.

KEEP THE BLOOD COOL and the Brain Clear by the use of TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains: Next Week's Great Event; Tinkering Election Laws; Slow Work in Congress; General Political News; Closing Work at Albany; Home and Foreign Sports; Selling Horses and Cows; A Paradox in Politics; May's Greeting to July; A Nice Political Problem; The Latest Foreign News; All the General News; Letters from our Correspondents at Home and Abroad; Editorial Articles on Current Events; Current Literature, and other interesting reading matter, and Full Financial and Commercial Reports.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE, also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,258 BROADWAY. PRICE, 3 CENTS.

To Consumptives.—WILBOR'S COD-LIVER OIL AND LIME has now been before the public twenty years, and has steadily grown in favor and appreciation. This could not be the case unless the preparation was of high intrinsic value. The combination of the Phosphate of Lime with pure Cod-Liver Oil, as prepared by Dr. WILBOR, has produced a new phase in the treatment of Consumption and all diseases of the Lungs. This article can be taken by the most delicate invalid without creating the disgusting nausea which is such an objection to the Cod-Liver Oil when taken without Lime. It is prescribed by the regular Faculty. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Millions of Moths Slaughtered Daily with BRIGHAM'S AROMATIC CAMPHOR, a powerful combination of insecticides. Large packages, 25 cents. Sold by druggists.

Light Derbys, $1 90, worth $3; Mackinaw Straws, $1 40, (Fine Manilas.) No. 15 New Church-st., up stairs.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the most economical that can be selected for the LAUNDRY and BATH.

"Alderney Brand."
BUY ALWAYS CONDENSED MILK.

MARRIED.

DRAKE—BOGERT.—On Wednesday, May 26, 1880, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. S. D. Burchard, Dr. N. HENRY DRAKE, United States Navy, of Chester, N. J., to CORNELIA, daughter of Mr. James Bogert, of this City. No cards.

ELY—PALMER.—On Thursday, May 27, at the First Presbyterian Church, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y., by the Rev. G. P. Noble, EDWARD S. ELY to EMMA, daughter of Albert Palmer.

GREENE—JORDAN.—On Tuesday, May 25, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. R. Carter, D. D., HARRIS W. GREENE and CARRIE E., daughter of Philip Jordan, Esq., all of this City.

ROMAINE—COLE.—On Wednesday, May 26, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, by the Rev. E. C. Bolles, of Salem, Mass., HANNAH RICH, daughter of the late John Cole, of Bucksport, Me., to LOUIS TYSON ROMAINE.

VYSE—SHIELDS.—In Christ P. E. Church, on Thursday afternoon, May 27, WILLIAM E. D. VYSE to ELLA R. SHIELDS, all of this City.

DIED.

ANTHONY.—On Thursday, May 27, SARAH OGDEN ANTHONY, widow of the late Jacob Anthony, Sr., aged 86.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 333 East 18th-st., Saturday, 29th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

BEARDSLEY.—At South Orange, N. J., on May 26, 1880, JUSTUS W. BEARDSLEY, in the 68th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, at 4 P. M. Interment private. Train leaves on Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, Barclay-Street Ferry, at 3:10 P. M.

BENSON.—At Belleville, N. J., May 25, 1880, CAROLINE C., daughter of the late William and Mary Benson, aged 60 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.
☞ Albany papers please copy.

BULGER.—On May 27, JOHN HALL BULGER, aged 55 years.
Funeral Friday, 28th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from residence of Mrs. Earle, Main-st., Brick Church, N. J. Trains from Barclay and Christopher sts. 3:10 P. M.

DELISSER.—On Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock P. M., of diphtheria, GERTRUDE LEDO, the only surviving child of Samuel and Anna Louisa Delisser, in the 10th year of her age.
Funeral private.

FINDLAY.—Suddenly, Thursday, May 27, ANDREW FINDLAY, Jr., aged 39 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Dr. Bellows's church, Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

GODINE.—On Thursday, 27th May, 1880, LEONARD VINCENT, son of Francis and the late Susan C. Godine.
Funeral services on this (Friday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. Edgar Pruden, No. 1,605 Broadway. His remains will be taken to Rye for interment.
☞ Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.

HUESMANN.—On Thursday morning, May 27, EMILIE JOHANNA HUESMANN, aged 24 years.
Funeral services from the Church of Our Lady of Grace, corner Willow and 4th sts., Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday, May 29, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LEWIS.—At the residence of her son-in-law, T. H. Lovell, MARY A. CALDECOTT, wife of Arnold A. Lewis.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from No. 26 Monroe-place, Brooklyn, at 5 P. M., Saturday, the 29th inst. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

MYERS.—On Wednesday, May 26, SINCLAIR, Jr., infant son of Sinclair and Kittie Henriques Myers.
Funeral from residence of parents, No. 369 Lexington-av., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

OLMSTED.—Thursday, May 28, at the residence of her son-in-law, James H. Humphrey, No. 66 East 56th-st., JANE WHITTEMORE, widow of George G. Olmsted, formerly of Albany.
Funeral services and interment at Albany Cemetery.

RUSHMORE.—At Hempstead, May 26, EMILY, daughter of Lorenzo D. Rushmore.
Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, May 29, at 2:20 P. M., at Methodist Episcopal Church, Hempstead, Long Island.

SCHEPP.—KATHERINA BAUER, only aunt of Leopold Schepp, after a lingering illness, on the morning of the 27th inst., in her 87th year.
Funeral service at her home, residence of L. Schepp, No. 229 Madison-av., on Saturday, the 29th inst., at 11:30 A. M. Friends are invited to attend the funeral. Interment at Woodlawn. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

SCOTT.—On Wednesday, 26th inst., SOPHIE HURLBUT, wife of William H. Scott, and daughter of Henry A. and Susan B. Hurlbut.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner 21st-st., on Saturday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

SWORDS.—Suddenly, on May 26, GEORGE H. SWORDS, in the 67th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, No. 223 West 40th-st., on Saturday, at 4 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend without further notice.

THOMAS.—In Brooklyn, May 27, 1880, EMMA J., wife of Henry E. Thomas, and daughter of Charles Jenkins.
The funeral will be on Saturday, at 4 P. M., from her late residence, No. 22 Monroe-place, Brooklyn.

TOBEY.—At Middletown, Conn., on Wednesday, 26th May, 1880, Mrs. JOSEPH TOBEY, in the 74th year of her age.
Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. D. W. Camp, on Friday, 28th May, 1880, at 5 P. M.

WATSON.—In Paris, May 25, FANNIE GURNEE, wife of J. M. Watson, and daughter of Walter S. and Mary M. Gurnee.
☞ Chicago papers please copy.

WEATHERBY.—At Sing Sing, Wednesday, May 26, THOMAS, son of the late Peter Weatherby.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, State-st., Sing Sing, on Friday, May 28, at 3 o'clock.

WHITE.—Wednesday, May 26, OLIVER G. WHITE, son of John and the late Sarah O. White, in the 40th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, No. 2,015 5th-av., near 125th-st. Relatives and friends, also Third Company, Seventh Regiment, and Veteran Corps, are requested to attend this Friday, 1 o'clock P. M.
☞ Brooklyn papers please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

TUESDAY, June 1st, and following days, at CLINTON HALL. Now on exhibition.

LIBRARY OF A BIBLIOMANIAC.

PARTICULARLY INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF RARE, CURIOUS, AND VALUABLE ENGLISH BOOKS, from the LIBRARY OF A WELL-KNOWN AND EMINENT COLLECTOR.

Singularly rich in early English literature, including some of the original editions of scarce old quarto Plays.

A collection of penny histories and romances, and other specimens of curious early English literature, from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the restoration of Charles II., including many editions of Shakespeare's works and books relating to him.

BLACK-LETTER BOOKS, BY EARLY EUROPEAN PRINTERS, INCLUDING SEVERAL OF THE FINEST PRODUCTIONS OF THE ALDINE PRESS.

Many Greek and Latin authors, including a large paper set of the Delphin Classics, also, old English translations. An unequaled set of Dibdin's Bibliographical works, on large paper. A set of the publications of the Maitland Club. Indeed, it is a collection, at once magnificent and unique, and offers to buyers an unusual opportunity of procuring books not to be obtained except in the dispersion of a fine library.

VERY IMPORTANT ART SALE.

THE D'HUYVETTER COLLECTION

of high-class (and just imported)

OIL-PAINTINGS,

embracing choice and important examples of the best Belgian and Dutch masters.

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE

SCHENCK ART GALLERY, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.

SALE, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY,

at 2 o'clock.

NEPTUNITE, OR FIBER-MAIL,

The new process of rendering Silks, Velvet, Woolens, Cottons, Leather, Feathers, &c., *water-repellant*, and proof against moths and mildew.

Merchants, manufacturers, and others are invited to examine the goods now on exhibition at the rooms No. 28 West 14th-st.

INTERNATIONAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
HUGH McCULLOCH, President.
F. W. WARNER, Managing Director.

INCURABLES NO LONGER.—BRIGHT'S DISease, diabetes, dropsy, paralysis, rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, consumption, malaria, nervous debility, losses, strictures, gravel, stone, ulcers, varicocele, kidney, bladder, prostate gland, and men's diseases. A medical treatise free, giving directions for their permanent cure without cutting, caustic, sounds, or pain, by the European and American Medical Bureau; Specialty, Physicians' prescriptions and Asahel Natural Mineral Spring Water. Offices, No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, May 29, 1880, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 4 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Arizona, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 4:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gallia, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 4:30 A. M., for France direct, by steam-ship St. Laurent, via Havre, and at 11:30 A. M. for Germany, &c., by steam-ship Salier, via Bremen; on Thursday, at 3:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Celtic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and France must be specially addressed,) and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Gellert, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 7 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship City of Chester, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland must be specially addressed,) and at 7 A. M., for Scotland direct, by steam-ship Devonia, via Glasgow; and at 11 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Donau, via Southampton and Bremen. The mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are dispatched by Hamburg steamers. The mails for [illegible] and Jamaica, Colombia, and South Pacific ports leave New-York May 29. The mails for Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, and Trinidad leave New-York May 29. The mails for Cuba and Mexico leave New-York May 27. The mails for Porto Rico leave New-York May 28. The mails for Venezuela and Curaçoa leave New-York May 29. The mails for Mexico, via New-Orleans, leave New-York May 30. The mails for Australia, &c., leave San Francisco June 5. The mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco June 17.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1880.

SPECIAL RATES FOR CHICAGO CONVENTION may be obtained by applying to JOHN J. O'BRIEN, No. 300 Mulberry-st.
BERNARD BIGLIN,
C. VOLNEY KING,
JOHN McCLAVE,
Committee.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS.—HAY-RACKS, Mangers, Stall-guards, Posts, &c.; our own make, of No. 1 iron; castings straight and smooth. Send for a catalogue. JANES & KIRTLAND, No. 10 Murray-st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law. Room F *Evening Post* Building, No. 206 Broadway, New-York City.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York, PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

PHYSICAL HISTORY OF THE EARTH.

Chapters from the Physical History of the Earth. By ARTHUR NICOLS, F. G. S., F. R. G. S. 12mo, Cloth, $1 25.

Those who require a guide to lead them easily across the threshold and into the antechamber of this noble science may safely trust themselves to the guidance of Mr. Nicols. * * * The writer's style is pleasant and clear, and his information has, for the most part, been gleaned from trustworthy and modern sources.—*Academy, London.*

II.

THE STUDENT'S HUME.

NEW EDITION.

A History of England, from the Earliest Times to the Revolution in 1688. Based on the History of DAVID HUME. Incorporating the Corrections and Researches of Recent Historians. Continued to the Treaty of Berlin in 1878. New Edition, Revised and Corrected by J. S. BREWER, M. A., late Professor of Modern History and English Literature, King's College, London. With an Appendix by an American Editor. Illustrated by Maps and Engravings on Wood. Large 12mo, 844 pp., Cloth, $1 50. Uniform with the *Student's Series.*

III.

HARPER'S EUROPEAN GUIDE-BOOK FOR 1880.

Harper's Hand-Book for Travelers in Europe and the East: being a Guide through Great Britain and Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, and Spain. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. With Maps and Plans of Cities. Nineteenth Year, (1880.) In Three Volumes. 12mo, Leather, Pocket-book Form, $3 per volume.

VOL. I.—Great Britain, Ireland, France, Belgium, Holland.

VOL. II.—Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece.

VOL. III.—Switzerland, Tyrol, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Spain.

IV.

MRS. AUSTIN.

A STORY.

By MARGARET VELEY.

32mo, Paper, 25 cents; Cloth, 40 cents.

A sparkling and vivacious society story, just the sort of reading for a Summer afternoon.

V.

MARY ANERLEY.

A Yorkshire Tale. By R. D. BLACKMORE, author of "Lorna Doone," "Clara Vaughan," "Erema," &c., &c. 4to, Paper, 15 cents. No. 128 in the Franklin Square Library.

A better novel we have not read for a long time.—*Athenæum, London.*

VI.

THE PHÆACIANS OF HOMER.

The Phæacian Episode of the Odyssey, as comprised in the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Books. With Introduction, Notes, and Appendix, by AUGUSTUS C. MERRIAM, Ph. D., Columbia College, New-York. Illustrated. 12mo, Cloth, $1 50.

The present edition of the Phæacian Episode is the outgrowth of several years' experience in teaching college classes, and the aim throughout has been to meet the wants which this experience has demonstrated.

☞ HARPER & BROTHERS will send any of the above books by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 27.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS—10:30 A. M.

U. S. 6s, 1881, reg.		C. C. C. & I. 7s	
$15,000	100¼	$10,000	110

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—1 P. M.

U. S. 4s, reg.		U. S. 4½s, 1891, reg.	
$100,000	109¼	$5,000	119¼
U. S. 4s, coup.		U. S. 4½s, 1891, coup.	
$100,000	109¼	$1,000	119¼
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.		U. S. 6s, 1881, coup.	
$1,500	109¼	$30,000	109¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS, 3 P. M.

U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.		U. S. 4½s, 1891, reg.	
$10,000	109¼	$20,000	119¼

SALES TO 3 P. M.

R. Dep. 4s, scrip	84	Lake Shore		Metropolitan	
$15,000	4	1000	109¾	100	4
Wa. 6s, ext.		100	109¾	Mich. C. & St. L.	
$4,000	4	200	109¾	100	34
P. C. & St. L.		100	109¾	100	34
$1,000	109	100	109¾	100	34
Tol. & Ill. G.		100	109¾	100	34¼
$5,000	100¾	100	109¾	100	34
C. H. & P. & M.		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	Northern Pac. pf.	
Ind. Bloom. & W.		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Chic. & Alton		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Chicago & N.-W.		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Chicago & N.-W. pf.		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Chicago, R. I. & P.		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
C. C. C. & I.		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Del. Lack. & West.		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Del. & Hud. Canal		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Erie		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Erie pf.		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Hann. & St. Jo.		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Hann. & St. Jo. pf.		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Illinois Central		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Ind. Bloom. & W.		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Lake Shore		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Lake Erie & W.		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Lake Erie & W. pf.		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Mich. Central		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Mich. C. & St. L.		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Mich. C. & St. L. pf.		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Northern Pac. pf.		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Northern Pac. pf.		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Ohio & Miss.		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Ohio & Miss. pf.		100	109¾	100	34
100	109¾	100	109¾	100	34
Pacific Mail

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane Route recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.

[illegible]

BALTIC, Capt. PARSELL.....Thursday, June 24, 4 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

The steamers carry neither cattle, sheep, nor pigs.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, No. 37 Broadway, New-York, or No. 140 Walnut-st., Phila. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GUION LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Leaving Pier No. 38 N. R., foot of King-st.

WYOMING.....TUESDAY, June 1, noon
NEVADA.....TUESDAY, June 8, 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....TUESDAY, June 22, 1 P. M.
ARIZONA.....TUESDAY, June 29, 11 A. M.
WYOMING.....TUESDAY, July 6, 1:30 P. M.

These steamers are built of iron, in water-tight compartments, and are furnished with every requisite to make the passage across the Atlantic both safe and agreeable, having bath-room, smoking-room, drawing-room, piano, and library; also, experienced surgeon, stewardess and caterer on each steamer. The staterooms are all upper deck, thus insuring those greatest of all luxuries at sea—perfect ventilation and light.

CABIN PASSAGE (according to state-room), $60, $80, and $100; INTERMEDIATE, $40; STEERAGE AT LOW RATES. OFFICES, NO. 29 BROADWAY.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

INMAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take Lieut. Maury's Lane Route at all seasons of the year.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, May 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Thursday, June 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 12, 4 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Thursday, June 17, 12:30 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, June 26, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Charlton-st.

Cabin, $80 and $100. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, No. 105 South 4th-st.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY

Between New-York and Havre.

Company's Pier, (new,) No. 42 North River, foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel in a small boat.

[illegible] LAURENT.....Wednesday, June 2, 1:30 P. M.
AMERIQUE, [illegible].....Wednesday, June 9, 6:30 A. M.
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....Wednesday, June 16, 11:30 A. M.

Checks drawn on Crédit Lyonnais of Paris in amounts to suit.

For freight and passage apply to LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 6 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

From Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

Devonia.....May 29, 9 A. M. | Anchoria.....June 12, 8 A. M.
Bolivia.....June 5, 3 P. M. | Ethiopia.....June 19, 2 P. M.

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs. Cabins, $60 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 46 North River, foot of Charles-st.

California.....May 29, 9 A. M. | *Elysia.....June 5, 3 P. M.

*Steamers marked thus * do not carry passengers. Cabins, $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

DONAU.....Sat., May 29 | Hohenstaufen, W., June 9
RHEIN.....Sat., June 5 | NECKAR.....Sat., June 12

SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First Cabin.....$100
Second Cabin.....60
Steerage.....30

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $28. STEERAGE TICKETS TO ALL POINTS IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND, $30.

OELRICHS & Co., No. 2 Bowling Green.

STATE LINE.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

From pier foot of Canal-st., N. R.

STATE OF ALABAMA.....Thursday, June 3, 3 P. M.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thur., June 10, 8 A. M.

First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodation; excursion tickets, $110 to $130; second cabin, $40; excursion tickets, $75. Steerage, $26.

For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE—"LANE ROUTE."

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL OR QUEENSTOWN. FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

[illegible].....Wednesday, June 2, noon
ALGERIA.....Wednesday, June 9, 3 P. M.
SCYTHIA.....Wednesday, June 16, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL.

Hamburg American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

LESSING.....June 3 | SUEVIA.....June 17
HERDER.....June 10 | WIELAND.....June 24

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in the South of England: First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $30.

KUNHARDT & CO., General Agents, No. 61 Broad-st., N. Y. | C. B. RICHARD & CO., General Passenger Agents, No. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

ROTTERDAM LINE.

From Steam-ship Co.'s pier, adj. Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

SCHIEDAM.....Saturday, May 29
W. A. SCHOLTEN.....Wednesday, June 2
AMSTERDAM.....Wednesday, June 9

1st Cabin, $60-$70; 2d Cabin, $45-$50; Steerage, $26.

H. CAZAUX, General Agent, No. 27 South William-st. FUNCH, EDYE & CO., Freight Agts. | L. W. MORRIS, Gen. Pass. Agt., 50 B'way.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.

Sailing every week alternately from Philadelphia and New-York, landing passengers within a few hours' ride of the important points of interest on the Continent.

VADERLAND, Saturday, May 29, 10 A. M.

For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut-st., Philadelphia; No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.—FROM NEW PIER 39 N. R. FOR LONDON. (Victoria Docks.)

Holland, Sat., June 5, 3 P. M. | Italy, Sat., June 19, 10:30 A. M.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

Egypt, Sat., May 29, 9 A. M. | Spain, Sat., June 5, 3 P. M.

Cabin, $50 to $70 currency. Prepaid steerage tickets, $26, being $2 lower than most lines. Company's offices, 69 and 73 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Pier foot of Canal-st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:

Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Monday, May 31, noon

Connecting for Central and South America and Mexico.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....About July 1

From SAN FRANCISCO to HONOLULU, NEW-ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIA:

Steam-ship ZEALANDIA.....Saturday, June 5, noon or immediately on arrival of London mails at San Francisco.

For freight or general information apply at company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

Passengers forwarded to SAN FRANCISCO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, NEW-ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA, and MEXICAN PORTS.

For tickets or for information in regard to routes apply to the Passenger Department, No. 257 BROADWAY.

G. T. SEWALL, General Passenger Agent. | H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.

From Pier No. 43 North River, (new No. 35,) foot of Spring-st.

At 3 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday.

CITY OF MACON, Capt. Kempton.....Saturday, May 29
CITY OF COLUMBUS, Capt. Nickerson.....Wed., June 2

Connecting with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Savannah, Florida and Western Railroad, and with the new and elegant steamer FLORIDA, just built for this company, and designed expressly to run via the INSIDE ROUTE to Jacksonville and all points on the St. John's River.

G. D. OWENS, Gen. Agt. S., F. & W. R. R., 315 Broadway. | GEO. YONGE, Agent, Ocean S. S. Co. and Central R. R. of Ga., 409 Broadway.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT, AND VERA CRUZ VIA HAVANA.

Calling at PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, and FRONTERA.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (Havana & Mexico,) Wed., June 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (Havana only,) Thurs., June 10
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, (Hav. & Mex.,) Wed., June 16

These steamers are furnished with Hession swinging berths in State-rooms, small table in dining-room, and meals are served à la carte without extra charge.

Steam-ship City of Mexico will leave N. O. June 3 and 24 for Vera Cruz via Bagdad, Tampico, and Tuxpan, connecting with steamers for Havana and New-York.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 3 North River, as follows:

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Capt. Foote.....Thursday, June 3
[illegible].....Saturday, June 12

(Accommodations unsurpassed.) For freight or passage apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 35 Broadway. LAWTON BROS., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

FROM PIER NO. 16 EAST RIVER, AT 3 P. M.

Magnificent accommodations for passengers.

NIAGARA.....Thursday, June 3
SARATOGA.....Thursday, June 24

JAMES E. WARD & CO. NO. 113 Wall-st.

CHARLESTON LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 27 NORTH RIVER, at 3 P. M.

Steamer CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY, May 29
Steamer GEORGE W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, June 2

FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, & SOUTH-WEST.

For freight or passage apply to J. W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, office on the pier, or R. D. HASELL, Gen'l Agent, No. 317 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing May 10, 1880, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8 A. M., Western and Northern Express to Rochester, Albany and Montreal, via Saratoga, with drawing-room cars.

10:30 A. M., Chicago and Western Express, drawing-room cars to Canandaigua, Rochester, and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Express to Albany and Troy, with connection to Saratoga, Glenn's Falls, and Rutland.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

Williamsport, Lock Haven, 9 A. M., 8:30 P. M.; Corry and Erie at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars, daily, except Sunday, 10 A. M.; arrive at Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:30 and 9:20 A. M., 1, 4, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 10 P. M.

Express for West Philadelphia, 4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9 (10 limited), 11 A. M., 1, 3:20, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 9, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express for Philadelphia, via Camden, 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., except Sunday.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:05, 10:40 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 9 A. M., 6:30 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M., 3:50, 4:30, 11:35 P. M.; Sunday, 6:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:50, 6:05, 6:50, 9:40, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 2:50, 3:50, 5:30, 6:35, 8:50, 9:50, and 11:35 P. M. Daily, except Monday, 7 A. M. Sunday, 5:50, 6:05, 6:50, 7, 10:40, 11:30 A. M., 6:30, and 9:35 P. M.

TO PHILADELPHIA VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

18 trains each way daily, except Sunday; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

Double Track, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

On and after May 24, 1880.

Express trains leave New-York via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries as follows:

4:30, 7:30, 8:20, 9, (10 limited,) 11 A. M., 1, 3:20, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 9, and 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sundays, 4:30 and 9 A. M., 5, 6, 7:30, 8:30, and 10 P. M., and 12 night.

Express trains leave New-York daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., running through via Trenton and Camden.

Boats of "Brooklyn Annex" connect with all through trains at Jersey City, affording a speedy and direct transfer for Brooklyn travel.

Returning trains leave West Philadelphia 12:01, 3:20, 7:35, 7, 7:35, 8, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:30 P. M.,) 2, 4, 5, 5:20, 7, and 7:30 P. M. Daily, except Monday, 4:25 A. M. On Sunday, 12:01, 3:20, 4:25, 4:35, 5, 8:30 A. M., 4 and 7 P. M. Leave Philadelphia via Camden, 9 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., except Sunday.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court-st., and Brooklyn Annex Depot, foot of Fulton-st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson-st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City; Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent.

THE ERIE RAILWAY,

Now known as

THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

Arrangement of Through Trains from Chambers-Street Depot. (For 23d-st. see note below.)

9 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Fast St. Louis Express, arriving at Buffalo 8 A. M., connecting with fast trains to the West and South-west. Pullman's best drawing-room sleeping coaches to Buffalo.

7 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Chicago.

7:15 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant Train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third-Street Ferry at 8:45 A. M., 5:45 and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depot. JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

PASSENGER TRAINS, on and after May 10, 1880, will leave depots, foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 7 A. M., 1 P. M., and 5:30 P. M., for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Waverly, Ithaca, Geneva, Lyons, Buffalo, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached to 5:30 P. M. train.

Trains leaving at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. connect for all points in Mahanoy and Hazleton coal regions.

ROBT. H. SAYRE, Gen'l Supt.

E. B. BYINGTON, G. P. A.

General Eastern office, corner Church and Cortlandt sts. C. H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

WICKFORD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad, at 8:05 and 1 P. M. daily, except Sundays; due at Newport at 4:15 and 8 P. M. Drawing-room cars on 1 P. M. train. THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND TRANSPORTATION.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, May 12, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Beef, Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation," &c., (as the case may be,) and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New-York, will be received until 11 A. M. of MONDAY, June 7, 1880, for furnishing for the Indian service about 300,000 pounds Bacon, 40,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 122,000 pounds Beans, 69,000 pounds Baking Powder, 1,300,000 pounds Corn, 756,000 pounds Coffee, 11,000,000 pounds Flour, 212,000 pounds Feed, 300,000 pounds Hard Bread, 75,000 pounds Hominy, 6,000 pounds Lard, 1,850 barrels Mess Pork, 338,000 pounds Rice, 11,200 pounds Tea, 72,900 pounds Tobacco, 200,000 pounds Salt, 147,000 pounds Soap, 6,000 pounds Soda, 900,000 pounds Sugar, and 850,000 pounds Wheat.

Also, Blankets, Woolen and Cotton goods, (consisting in part of Ticking, 44,000 yards; Standard Calico, 300,000 yards; Drilling, 18,000 yards; Duck, 121,000 yards; Denims, 18,000 yards; Gingham, 60,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 20,000 yards; Satinett, 3,300 yards; Brown Sheeting, 212,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 17,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 18,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 5,000 yards; Winsey, 850 yards;) Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Wagons, Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, &c.

Also, Transportation for such of the Supplies, Goods, and articles that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.

BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency, and the kinds and quantities, in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster-st., New-York; to E. M. Kingsley, No. 30 Clinton-place, New-York; Wm. H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New-York, and to the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Leavenworth, Omaha, Cheyenne, and Yankton, and the Postmaster at Sioux City.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or Assistant Treasurer, for at least five per cent. of the amount of the proposal.

R. E. TROWBRIDGE, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR QUARTERMASTER'S STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, HOUSTON-ST., CORNER OF GREENE, NEW-YORK CITY, May 17, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, June 17, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this Depot of Ranges, Stoves, Pipe and Elbows, Sheet Zinc, Coal Scuttles, Fire Shovels, Pokers and Tongs, Lawn Mowers, Scythes, Snaths, Hoes, Rakes, Hay and Stable Forks, Sickles, Buck Saws, Stationery, Feed Boxes, and other miscellaneous articles of Quartermaster's Stores. Proposals for either class of the Stores mentioned, or for quantities less than the whole required, will be received.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production.

Blank proposals and full information as to manner of bidding, quantities of the articles required, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores," and addressed to the undersigned. L. C. EASTON, Colonel and Asst. Quartermaster-Gen'l, U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ENGLAND RAILROAD COMPANY, ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 234 FEDERAL-ST., BOSTON, May 22, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock noon of Monday, June 7, for dredging from the harbor about 182,000 cubic yards of material from near the New-York and New-England Railroad Company's terminal ground at South Boston to a depth of 23 feet at mean low water, and placing and leveling the same to grade 13 upon the 12-acre tract extending from land of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company and T. N. Clark to Eastern-av., and between land of the Boston Wharf Company and E-st.

Also, to dredge to the same depth, from the same locality and from the site of the proposed docks, 147,000 cubic yards, to be placed and leveled to complete the space left for slope; also, back of proposed wharves on the 50-acre tract which extends from the 12-acre tract to the Harbor Commissioner's line.

For further information apply at this office. Right is reserved to reject any and all bids.

L. B. BIDWELL, Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, U. S. ARMY, ARMY BUILDING, CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK CITY, May 21, 1880.

Proposals, in duplicate, in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores to be opened June 3, 1880," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received subject to the usual conditions, at this office, until 12 o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, June 3, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders, for the immediate delivery at the Subsistence Storehouse or such other points in the City of New-York as may be designated, of the following Subsistence Stores:

PORK, light mess, 100 barrels. COFFEE, Rio, good, 100,000 pounds, in double sacks. SUGAR, Extra "C," 50,000 pounds, in barrels. COFFEE, Choice Java, 10,000 pounds, in double sacks.

Samples of all articles, except Pork required. Standard samples may be seen at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

JOHN P. HAWKINS, Major and C. S.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE, OFFICE NO. 21 WATER-ST., BROOKLYN, May 24, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, at their office, No. 21 Water-st., Brooklyn, until 12 o'clock M., of June 7, 1880, for the manufacture and delivery of about 340 tons of galvanized steel wire rope, required for over-floor stays and storm-cables for the East River Suspension Bridge.

Also, proposals will be received at the same time and place for about 181 tons of steel suspender-rods, stirrups, connecting rods, &c.

Plans can be seen at the Engineer's office, and specifications can be had upon application at the office of the Trustees. W. A. ROEBLING, Chief Engineer.

PROPOSALS.

The present contract of lighting the city of Guayaquil being about to conclude in March, 1881, the Town Council solicits offers for lighting said city with gas or any better article. The contractor may calculate on 800 lights as a basis, more or less.

The proposals must be addressed to Mr. Gregorio de Ycaza, President of the Town Council of Guayaquil, Ecuador, and will be received not later than July 31, 1880.

GUAYAQUIL, March 23, 1880.

PEDRO J. BOHOA, Secretary.

For further information apply to [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY a reliable English girl, with three years' City reference, in the City June 4. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 2 Rutherfurd-place, between 16th and 17th sts., on Saturday morning.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—Whose present employer will highly recommend her; willing to make herself generally useful. Address No. 40 West 48th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY SWEDISH GIRL; first-class chamber-maid and plain sewing, or care of children; best references; no cards answered. Call at No. 468 3d-av., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl in private family, with best City reference; City or country. Call or address A. S., No. 158 West 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—WILL ASSIST WITH washing; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a Danish girl, to do chamber-work and sewing or light house-work. Call at No. 425 East 15th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—By a respectable young girl; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 473 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY NORWEGIAN girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; best reference. Call at No. 159 East 33d-st., second floor.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two respectable girls, one as cook; will assist with washing, other as chamber-maid and waitress; both willing, obliging, and agreeable; country preferred; best City reference. Call at No. 216 East 29th-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; soups, game, jellies of all kinds; excellent bread maker; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 301 East 11th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her business thoroughly; reference as to capability; City or country; no cards. Call, for two days, at No. 156 West 25th-st., ring top bell.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; City or country; country preferred. Call at No. 521 5th-av., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; good baker; thorough laundress; City or country; good reference from last place. Call at No. 130 West 19th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXCELLENT cook in a private family; no objection to a short distance in country; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 466 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED PROTESTANT COOK; either City or country; excellent City reference. Address, for two days, M., Box No. 251 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING AND ironing.—By a woman; no objection to country; in private family; best reference. Call at No. 216 West 17th-st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as an excellent cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of cooking; country preferred. Call or address, for two days, No. 39 West 34th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK; CITY OR country; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 40th-st.

COOK AND WAITRESS.—BY A LADY ABOUT leaving the City, for her cook and waitress. Apply at No. 60 West 35th-st.

COOK.—BY FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; good reference. Call at No. 242 East 37th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON to engage with lady who leaves the City for Summer; good, stylish dress-maker and milliner. Address E. E., No. 464 7th-av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBtain a position of trust for a person whom she can highly recommend; is an experienced infant's nurse; would go as chamber-maid; would take charge of linen-room in a Summer hotel, or of house for family going into the country. Apply at No. 239 Madison-av., present employer's.

JANITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; no family; to take care of flats; good City reference. Address Mrs. Norton, No. 959 1st-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class laundress; understands puffing, fluting, polishing, &c.; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 223 East 28th-st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; THOROUGHLY understands her business; no objection to country for Summer; best City reference. Address H. O., Box 237 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—First class; by a young woman in private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 213 West 18th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN; will do chamber-work if required; in a private family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 335 East 19th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS INfant's nurse; understands the entire care of children; or would take care of an invalid lady; willing to travel; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 24 East 33d-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXPERIenced infant's nurse; would go to the country or travel; excellent City reference from last place. Address J. A., Box No. 261 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; can take entire charge of baby from birth; can run any machine except Wheeler & Wilson's; best City reference; no objections to the country. Call at No. 160 West 25th-st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NORTH-GERMAN LADY, eight months in this country, to take care of growing children and sewing, or to travel with a lady. Address E. P., No. 149 Washington-st., Hoboken, N. J.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WELSH Protestant woman; competent of taking charge of infant from birth; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 131 West 49th-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; country preferred; good City reference. Call at No. 447 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A SMART GIRL, AGED 15, AS NURSE to children, and to make herself generally useful. Call at or address No. 41 Mangin-st., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE; CITY or country; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 246 West 38th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A situation for her seamstress, a Protestant woman, whom she can highly recommend; willing to assist in the care of children or light chamber-work; City or country. Address Seamstress, Box No. 1,750 New-York Post Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN to sew or do the work of a small family; can give good references. Call at No. 251 West 53d-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A YOUNG girl; or would take care of growing children; City reference. Call at No. 308 East 50th-st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A reliable young woman in a private family; City or country; four years' City reference. Address E. L., Box No. 280 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in private family; understands waiting in all branches. Call at No. 30 West 51st-st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—AS COMPETENT WAITRESS; UNderstands making all kinds of salads, care of silver, serving of wines; country for the Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 431 East 15th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY THOROUGH WAITRESS; UNderstands courses of dinner, serving wines, salads of all kinds; equal to a man in waiting; good City references. Call at No. 1 East 17th-st., corner of 5th-av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A competent young girl in a private family; willing and obliging; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 235 East 46th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 646 3d-av., near 42d-st.

WASHING.—BY FIRST-CLASS COLORED LAUNdress, to take home at reasonable rates; best City references; orders by postal promptly attended to. Mrs. Green, No. 158 West 31st-st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A HOTEL CLERK OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience desires position in Summer house. Address W. H., Box No. 171 Times Office.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH BUTler in private family; City or country; best City reference. Call or address J. P., No. 27 West 44th-st.

BUTLER.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A SITUAtion for her butler, whom she can recommend. Apply between 1 and 3 o'clock, at No. 583 5th-av.

BUTLER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SWISS AS BUTler; first-class reference. Address M. G., Box No. 315 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; THORoughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, and harness; is experienced in City and country driving; prefers the country; has the best of City reference; other ways useful. Address L. D., Box No. 302 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY SOBER young man; good appearance; careful, stylish driver; painstaking groom; 10 years' reference for the same; can milk; assist gardener if required. Address Broderick, Box No. 297 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A THORoughly experienced man, just disengaged; excellent City driver; well acquainted with the treatment of fine horses and carriages; best City reference from last employer. Call or address T. D., No. 1 East 31st-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; stylish and competent driver; neat, willing, obliging; highly recommended; five years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address, two days, C. P., No. 17 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY PROTESTANT man; first-class reference from the best families in the City; wages moderate if I have a steady place; willing and obliging at all calls; no objection to house-work. Address Henry, Box No. 309 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—COMPEtent in every respect; thoroughly understands his duties and performs them; willing and obliging, honest, temperate, as farmer or late employer will state; five years' best references. Address Thomas, Box No. 308 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, with excellent references for honesty, sobriety, and industry. Address Coachman, No. 216 East 18th-st., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN (MARRIED) [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation as coachman for his man, whom he can highly recommend to any gentleman who may require his services; is a first-rate man. Address M. O., No. 275 5th-av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY AN Englishman; single; can milk; understands his business thoroughly; willing to make himself generally useful; good references. Address W. R., Box No. 256 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant single man; is a good driver, understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; is willing to assist in the house or on the place; best references given. Address Grier, No. 24 Rose-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober; willing and obliging; first-class City and country reference; no objection to the country. Call or address M., No. 1,135 4th-av., near 81st-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate; has references to certify to it; highly recommended in every respect by present and former employers. Call or address H. M., No. 5 East 45th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY FIRST-CLASS man of long experience in the City; good groom; careful driver; temperate habits; can be recommended by last employer as such; no objection to country. Address J. K., 1,258 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE; man thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; will assist the gardener; wife an excellent cook and butter-maker; good City reference. Call or address J. R., No. 166 East 44th-st.

COACHMAN.—THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS his business; has lived with first-class families in this City and country; willing and obliging; five years' first-class City reference from last employer. Address D. C., Box No. 251 Times Up-town Office, 1,258 Broadway.

COACHMAN—COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN and wife; both first-class in their duties; will go separately; either City or country; five years' City reference from last place. Call or address No. 21 West 33d-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO PROcure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Apply at my office, No. 95 Liberty-st., Room No. 1.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY ONE WHO thoroughly understands his business; lately landed; furnish first-class reference. Call or address M. H., care White & Kerr, No. 12 East 27th-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man of long experience in the care of horses, cattle, and the general management of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address L., Box 210 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A Scotchman; single; thoroughly understands his business; good reference. Address D., Box No. 220 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED 26; good coachman, flower and vegetable gardener; two years' reference from last employer. Address J. H., Box No. 240 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; country preferred; can be heard of till engaged. Address Coachman, private stable, No. 135 West 20th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; I have the best of City reference. Call or address No. 137 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE SINGLE man who understands his business; can be well recommended. Address J. N., No. 275 5th-av.

COURIER.—AN ITALIAN, SPEAKING FRENCH and English, to go to Europe; would like to find a family in which to serve as courier; 10 years' best reference. Call, two days, S. P. Borgamini, No. 10 Centre-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN AS cook; willing and obliging; six years' City references; City or country. Call at No. 61 East 33d-st.

COOK.—BY A CHINAMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family. Can be seen at the New-York Chinese Mission, 119 White-st., from 7 to 9 P. M.

GARDENER.—BY THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man; understands culture of hot and green house plants, rose-houses, graperies, general management and improvement of a gentleman's place; married; small family; best reference from present employer. Address J. C., Box No. 288 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, AS groom, or take charge of T-cart team; good reference. Call or address present employer's stable, No. 3 West 33d-st.

WAITER.—BY STEADY, RESPECTABLE MAN; thoroughly understands all the duties of a waiter; efficient, industrious, and sober; well recommended by last employer; City or country. Address [illegible], Box No. 281 Times Up-town Office, No. 1,258 Broadway.

WAITER OR BUTLER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man, from Florence, Italy, as Florence waiter; first-class City reference. Address L. F., 328 5th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—AN UNMARRIED COLORED MAN for house-work and to assist in care of horses; short distance in the country; good City reference required. Address C. A. W., Box No. 113 Times Office.

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK, WHO WILL ALSO assist at washing and ironing. Apply to-day, before 1 P. M., at No. 156 East 30th-st.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.—SPRING MEETING, JEROME PARK.

Decoration Day, (May 31,) and 3d, 5th, 8th, 10th, and 12th June. Races commence each day promptly at 3 o'clock.

J. H. COSTER, Sec. | A. BELMONT, Prest.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS, POOL, AND BAGATELLE Balls, Martingale Rings, Rosettes, Checks, Cheques, Sleeve Buttons, Toilet Mirrors, &c. WELLING COMPRESSED IVORY M'F'G CO., No. 251 Centre-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE (FOR ONE WEEK ONLY) CHEAP for cash, a one-third interest in patent right of Armstrong's Metallic Packing, capable of netting over $100,000 A YEAR.

Apply to W. P., Post Office Box No. 212 Newark, N. J.

CAPITAL WANTED TO DEVELOP A very important enterprise, partially safe, and promising a speedy and large return. Address ENTERPRISE, Box No. 153 Times Office.

ELECTIONS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1880.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, held at the office of the company, in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, May 26, 1880, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the company for the ensuing year:

JAY GOULD,
TRENOR W. PARK,
SIDNEY DILLON,
RUSSELL SAGE,
C. P. HUNTINGTON,
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
E. H. PERKINS, Jr.,
GEORGE A. HOYT,
J. B. HOUSTON.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held the same day, Mr. J. B. Houston was elected President of the company. By order of the board.

W. H. LANE, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, April 24, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of this company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago on THURSDAY, June 3 next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Transfer-books close April 30, inst., and reopen June 7.

Bondholders will authenticate their voting bonds by registration. ALBERT KEEP, President.

M. L. SYKES, Secretary.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, May 11, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company in Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, June 2 next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 21 to June 2, inclusive. GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

DES MOINES AND FORT DODGE R. R. CO.

A meeting of the stockholders and bondholders of this company will be held at the office of the President, CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, Esq., No. 64 Wall-st., New-York, on the 3d day of June, 1880, at noon, for the purpose of election of three Directors, and also for the purpose of the election by the bondholders of a new Trustee under their mortgage, in place of the New-York State Loan and Trust Company. By order of the board. FRANK SAUNDERS, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., No. 194 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1880.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Board of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office (No. 194 Broadway) on MONDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock. Polls will be open for one hour. Transfer-books closed from 26th inst. Reopened 8th June.

J. RICHARDS, Secretary.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PORTLAND, Oregon, May 10, 1880.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

For the purpose of preparing the list of stockholders entitled to vote at the annual meeting, as provided in Section XXI. of the By-laws, the Board of Directors have ordered the Transfer-books of the Company to be closed May 27 and remain closed until June 23, 1880.

THEO. WYGANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, May 25, 1880.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIrectors of this company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. P. PEIGE, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 140 to 146 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 22, 1880.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES of this company will be held at its office, as above, pursuant to its charter, on MONDAY, June 7, 1880. The polls will be open at 12 o'clock, noon, and remain open till 2 o'clock P. M.

ISAAC F. LLOYD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAMAR INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 134 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 24, 1880.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS OF the Lamar Insurance Company of New-York, held at their office this day, A. H. FROTHINGHAM was unanimously elected President, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Isaac R. St. John.

WM. B. MACDIARMID, Secretary.

ELECTION.—PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual Election for Directors of this bank and Inspectors of Election will be held [illegible]

WILLIAM KLEIN, Jr., Cashier.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,258 Broadway, south-east corner of 32d-st. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 132 EAST 38TH-ST.—GENTLEMEN AND wives, or single gentlemen, will find desirable rooms with board, in a private family; price moderate; references exchanged.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD, IN A private family; location convenient to 5th-av. [illegible] Address RESIDENCE, Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with large room on second floor, fine location, [illegible]. No. 158 East 74th-st., near Lexington-av.

PARTIES LOOKING FOR NICE ACCOMmodations can find them by applying to No. 39 [illegible]

NO. 37 EAST 20TH-ST.—PLEASANT SUITES of rooms to let, with or without board; Summer prices.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 52 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen, with board; reference.

NO. 8 WEST 40TH-ST.—LARGE, COOL ROOMS, with or without board; strictly first class.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO. 17 WEST 26TH-ST., OPPOSITE ST. James Hotel.—Elegantly-furnished suites on second and third floors; also, single rooms from $2 50 upward; gentlemen only; reference.

AT NO. 160 WEST 45TH-ST.—LARGE AND small front and rear rooms, handsomely furnished; choice location; Summer prices; Broadway cars.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-story alcove room; also, large and small rooms, without board; Summer prices. No. 135 West 44th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS, SECOND AND THIRD floor, front, without board; private family; reference. No. 51 West 33d-st.

NO. 21 WEST 27TH-ST.—ROOMS EXTRA IN size and appointments; all modern improvements; terms reasonable.

NO. 30 EAST 25TH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, without board; with private bath; references.

NO. 24 EAST 30TH-ST.—SECOND AND THIRD floor, rooms, for gentlemen only; references.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN GREENWICH, 52 MINUTES FROM CITY.—House opposite Lenox House; convenient to depot; salt-water bathing, shade, stable, yachting accommodations on premises; adults, $8. Address Mrs. J. FINDELS, Greenwich, Conn.

DESIRABLE BOARDING FOR ADULTS on Long Island Sound, near Pequot Hotel.—Cool; no malaria; good water, bathing, boating, and fishing; references exchanged. Address Box No. 8, New-London, Conn.

SMALL FAMILY—SAY SIX PERSONS—CAN have excellent country board on moderate terms, and in fine location, by addressing JOSEPH BRUNDAGE, Harrison, near Rye, N. Y.

BATH, L. I.—FAMILIES WITHOUT SMALL CHILdren preferred. For terms, location, &c., inquire of Postmaster.

BOARD AT REDUCED RATES.—INQUIRE of Mrs. PHOEBE F. HALLOCK, Milton on the Hudson.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; first-class in every respect; accommodations for 400; opens June 15; accessible by Hudson River Railroad and Albany day boats.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL COMPANY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS,

OPEN FOR THE SEASON FROM JUNE 12 TO OCTOBER 1.

TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

1824. 57th Season. 1880.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT 1.

$2 50 a day and $14 to $17 50 a week to July 15. $3 a day and $17 50 to $21 a week to Sept. 1. After Sept. 1, $2 50 a day or $14 a week.

Address CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE CO., Catskill, N. Y.

Send for circular.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, NEW-YORK.

No Hotel in this City gives more satisfaction than the ST. NICHOLAS, and it is patronized by the very best people. Convenient in location, admirably conducted, with the very best of rooms, attendance, and cuisine, it is especially desirable for families en route to Summer resorts or foreign travel. Apartments en suite, with private parlors for bridal parties, at moderate rates. Baggage can be checked to destination from the Hotel.

PROSPECT HOUSE, NYACK ON THE HUDSON,

OPENS JUNE 1.

Can be reached by three steam-boat lines, also by Hudson River R. R. and Northern R. R. of N. J. House has all modern improvements, commanding one of the finest views on the Hudson. T. J. PORTER, Prop'r.

ARE YOU GOING INTO THE COUNTRY? HOME JOURNAL, just out, with Supplement, published a SUMMER RESORT GUIDE, giving places, prices, distances, and all particulars. For sale everywhere. Price seven cents.

Sent, postage paid, by the publishers, MORRIS PHILLIPS & CO., 3 Park-place, New-York.

HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.,

Will open early in June. Apply at Coleman House, New-York City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. WARREN COLEMAN, Manager.

HAMILTON HOUSE, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class family house; high grounds; wide piazzas; shady lawns; free from malaria; gas and running water in every room; one hour's ride from New-York City; billiard-room; bathing, boating and fishing.

M. H. GREMON, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, WOODSBURG, LONG Island, 18 miles from New-York; magnificent house, beautiful grounds; adapted to families; no malaria or hay fever; pure sea air; commodious stables; splendid drives; cheap railroad communication; moderate prices. A. S. GLADWIN & CO.

EAST HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND, (ON THE sea.)—A most delightful Summer resort; prevailing wind, south-west, directly off the ocean; always cool; no malaria or mosquitoes; those beautiful furnished cottages right on the shore are the places for your family. Address D., Post Office Box No. 3,194.

BELMONT HALL,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J.

Open from May to September; pure mountain air; good accommodations; terms reasonable.

D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.

Now open; terms from $10 to $14. For particulars or circulars, address G. F. GARRISON.

LONG BRANCH.

LELAND'S OCEAN HOTEL WILL OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 12.

LONG BRANCH, N. J.

ATLANTIC HOTEL NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Application for rooms can be made to HENRY HOWLAND, Manager, late of Howland's Hotel.

THE MANHANSET HOUSE, SHELTER Island, Long Island, has been leased by Mr. JAMES SLAYER, proprietor of the "Berkeley," 5th-av., corner 9th-st., New-York, and will open for the reception of guests June 12, 1880.

ALL BEST SUMMER RESORT ANNOUNCEments in HOTEL GAZETTE weekly; illustrated; price 5 cents. Circulars of Summer hotels at HOTEL EXCHANGE BUREAU, No. 111 Broadway.

IAUCH'S

HOTEL AND RESTAURANT, Long Branch, N. J., opens May 28.

LONG BRANCH.—KING'S COTTAGES, OCEAN-av., near depot and ocean pier; first class. Address Mrs. DOUNS, Box No. 117 East Long Branch, N. J.

TITUS HOUSE, BELLPORT, SOUTH SIDE Long Island. Now open. Address Mrs. E. J. RAYNOR.

NEWPORT, R. I.—FOR SUMMER; SUPERIOR accommodations for families; (private table.) Apply to Mrs. ROBINSON, No. 273 Madison-av.

DIVIDENDS.

LITTLE CHIEF MINING COMPANY,

ROOM NO. 54 BORREL BUILDING, No. 115 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1880.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a MONTHLY DIVIDEND (No. 4) of ONE per cent. on the TEN MILLION DOLLARS ($10,000,000) capital stock of this company, amounting to ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($100,000), or Fifty cents per share, out of the fourth month's net earnings, payable at the Mining Trust Company, on the 25th inst.

Transfer-books will close May 21 and reopen May 26.

D. F. VERDENAL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY,

NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Coupons due June 1, 1880, on the assented consolidated 7 per cent. mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at this office.

Holders of five or more coupons are requested to leave them at this office for examination on and after 19th inst.

R. W. CLARK, E. WILLIAMSON, WM. H. TILLINGHAST. } Receivers.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER, NO. 123 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO, Ill., May 19, 1880.

TO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS:

Coupon No. 8, due June 1, proximo, on the first mortgage bonds of this company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the Fourth National Bank of New-York City. J. G. CALHOUN, Treasurer.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 24, 1880.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, (Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Division.) Coupons from above bonds due June 1, prox., will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York. W. RANNEY, Secretary.

MILITARY.

THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 [illegible]

Gen. ABRAHAM [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Mr. A. M. PALMER.....Proprietor and Manager

Begins at 8; over at 10:45.

SATURDAY MATINEE BEGINS AT 1:45.

SECOND WEEK.

BOCCACCIO.

A GENUINE SUCCESS.

SATURDAY, May 29, second Matinee of BOCCACCIO.

LAST WEEK.

NATIONAL

ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

23d-st. and 4th-av.

55th Annual Exhibition of Paintings.

Now open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

Will close SATURDAY NIGHT, May 29.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS.

DALY'S NEW THEATRE.

FINAL WEEK OF THE SEASON.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF SALSBURY'S TROUBADOURS.

LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE BROOK,

which will be given with an entirely new first act.

TO-MORROW at 2:15, FAREWELL MATINEE.

METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL,

Broadway, 7th-av. and 41st-st.

This magnificent building now open; finest place of its kind in the world; elegant cafe, restaurant, &c., &c. An open air promenade of 20,000 feet long.

RUDOLPH ARONSON'S ORCHESTRA, FIFTY SELECTED PERFORMERS.

POPULAR CONCERTS EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50c.; private boxes, $5 and $3.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS'

OPERA-HOUSE.....BROADWAY, NEAR 29TH-ST.

E. H. GOUGE.....Manager

LAST WEEK OF MINNIE PALMER'S BOARDING-SCHOOL.

MINNIE PALMER.....Mr. WM. J. SCANLAN

MONDAY EVENING, May 31, BENEFIT OF MINNIE PALMER.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.

Last two days of the great drama, TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM.

EVERY AFTERNOON at 2; EVERY EVENING at 8. Admission, afternoon and evening, 25 cents.

FINANCIAL.

Mining Trust Company

OFFICE 115 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Chartered under the laws of the State of New-York.

MILTON S. LATHAM, President.
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Treasurer.
R. W. LEAVITT, Secretary.

This organization is now ready for business, and offers its services on reasonable terms in all transactions pertaining to Mining Interests, such as the custody and investment of funds, the registry and transfer of stocks, and the payment of dividends. Special attention given to consignments of bullion.

American Mining Stock Exchange.

(Under the auspices of the Mining Trust Company.) Exchange-rooms and offices, No. 63 Broadway, New-York.

This Exchange will be opened on TUESDAY, June 1. The Committee on Stock List and Securities is now prepared to receive and act upon applications from MINING COMPANIES desiring to have their stocks placed upon the regular list of the Exchange. All necessary blanks and full information may be obtained by addressing W. E. HOLMES, Secretary of the Committee, care Mining Trust Company.

Applications will be received for a limited number of non-members' monthly seat tickets of admission without the privilege of the floor.

THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF NEW-YORK.

No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine-st.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000 in U. S. BONDS.

Allows interest on deposits, returnable on demand, or on specified dates. It is a legal depository for money paid into Court, is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or in any other position of trust. Also as Registrar or Transfer Agent of Stocks and Bonds, and as Trustee for Railroad Mortgages.

HENRY F. SPAULDING, President.

BENJ. B. SHERMAN, FRED'K H. COSSITT, } Vice-Presidents.

C. H. P. BABCOCK, Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

SAM'L D. BABCOCK,	GEORGE W. LANE,
JONATHAN THORNE,	JACOB D. VERMILYE,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,	G. G. MACCULLOCH MILLER,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	
CHAS. G. LANDON,	ROSWELL SKEEL,
EDMUND W. CORLIES,	A. A. LOW,
FRED'K H. COSSITT,	AMOS R. ENO,
WM. H. APPLETON,	CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,	WM. H. WEBB,
DAVID DOWS,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
MARTIN BATES,	PERCY R. PYNE,
JAS. P. WALLACE, [illegible]	HENRY F. SPAULDING,
[illegible]	DAVID WOLFE BISHOP,
BENJ. B. SHERMAN,	CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 11, 1880.

THIS COMPANY HAVING BEEN REQUESTed by holders to a large amount of its consolidated bonds to cancel the sinking fund clause contained therein, and to permit the said bonds to run until their maturity in the year 1914, and this company being willing to comply with the request of the bondholders:

Notice is hereby given that any of the holders of the consolidated bonds may present their bonds at the United States Trust Company, in the City of New-York, when and where an indorsement will be placed upon any bonds so presented, canceling the sinking fund clause, and all bonds so indorsed will hereafter be excluded from redemption prior to their actual maturity in the year 1914; but for any bonds outstanding not so presented and indorsed, the company will continue to deposit the sinking fund pro rata with the Trustees, the said bonds will remain subject to redemption by the sinking fund, as in the original deed of trust provided. J. H. DEVEREUX, President.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad-st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS.

Certificates of Stock and Land Scrip in the NEW-YORK AND TEXAS LAND COMPANY, LIMITED, are now ready for delivery to persons holding the Purchasing Committee's receipts for Convertible and Second Mortgage Bonds of the INTERNATIONAL OR THE HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The exchange will be made at the office of J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 63 William-st., New-York.

Holders of the Purchasing Committee's receipts will be required to leave them three clear days for examination and preparation of the new Certificates and Land Scrip.

By order of the Purchasing Committee.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, Chairman.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

BANKERS,

EQUITABLE BUILDING, BROADWAY, CORNER CEDAR-ST.,

Do a general Banking Business, allow interest on deposits, buy and sell municipal and other investment bonds, and all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange, and make liberal advances on same. **WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE** securities, yielding 8 and 10 PER CENT. INTEREST, for sale at PAR.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR to close an estate.

Adrian H. Muller & Son will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Administrator:

135 Shares Manufacturers' Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J., $50 each.

34 shares Manufacturers' National Bank, of Newark, N. J., $100 each.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 12, 1880.

HOLDERS OF "PINK BONDS" OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY can exchange the same for bonds of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, issued on its Southern Minnesota Division, on application to the office of the company, No. 48 William-st.

F. H. MYERS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL SATURDAY, May 29, at noon, for the sale of forty-eight (48) of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad First Mortgage and Sinking Fund Land Grant Bonds of $1,000 each to the Union Trust Company as Trustee of said mortgage.

All proposals to be directed to EDWARD KING, President. H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President St. L., I. M. and S. Ry. Co.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Keokuk and Des Moines Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, on the 2d day of June next at 12 o'clock M.

H. W. DARLING, President.

A. BRIDGMAN, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

GWYNNE & DAY, 45 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, (established 1854,) transact a general Banking and Brokerage Business in Railway Shares, Bonds, &c., &c.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.

Certificate No. 585, issued Oct. 11, 1873, in name of Peter Townsend, for 50 shares of the capital stock of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

The public are respectfully cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer having been stopped and application having been made for the issue of a new certificate in lieu of the one lost.

CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

New-York, March 6, 1880.

LOST.—A CERTIFIED CHECK OF THE CONTINENTAL National Bank, drawn by Wm. C. [illegible] to the order of Samuel V. [illegible] [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. OPENS 7:30, BEGINS AT 8.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK

LAST TWO NIGHTS AND LAST MATINEE of THE REGULAR SEASON.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 28, will be presented Mathews's comedy of MY AWFUL DAD.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK,

Messrs. HARRY BECKETT, J. W. SHANNON, C. E. EDWIN, C. E. MURPHY, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, H. PEARSON, Jr., Miss STELLA BONIFACE, Mme. PONISI, Miss KATE BARTLETT, and E. SMITH.

Saturday matinee—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

Saturday—LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. EXTRA—JUNE 1.

HARRY BECKETT'S BENEFIT.

TUESDAY EVENING, June 1, at 7:30,

A MEMORABLE PROGRAMME.

Seats secured daily at the box office.

ABBEY'S PARK THEATRE. THOMPSON.

HENRY E. ABBEY.....Lessee and Manager

SECOND MONTH of DENMAN THOMPSON as "JOSHUA WHITCOMB."

A true Picture of New-England Life.

Every Evening at 8; Saturday Matinee at 2.

GRAND HOLIDAY MATINEE MONDAY, (DECORATION DAY,) at 2 P. M.

Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Order carriages—Evenings, 10:15; matinees, 4:15.

HAVERLY'S 14TH-STREET THEATRE.

Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.

J. H. HAVERLY.....Proprietor and Manager

MONDAY, May 24, LAST WEEK of the GREAT AND ONLY HERRMANN.

AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

The Mid-air Suspension; the Magician's Cabinet. New Illusions in Prestidigitation.

The Onofri Brothers, Val Vose, The Leotine.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

MADISON-SQUARE THEATRE. AT 8:30.

24th-st. and Broadway. Mackaye's Double Stage.

FIFTH MONTH of HAZEL KIRKE.

EVERY EVENING at 8:30; SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY.....Proprietor and Manager
E. G. GILMORE.....Associate Manager

MONDAY, May 24,

Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

RICE'S EVANGELINE COMBINATION,

in the great American extravaganza,

EVANGELINE; Or, THE LONE FISHERMAN.

Summer Prices—Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 75c. and $1.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

A unique entertainment by very little girls who will exhibit their skill in details of housekeeping, at De Witt Chapel, (No. 160 West 29th-st.,) THIS (Friday) EVENING at 8 o'clock; also SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock; admission, 50 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. LAST PERFORMANCES. D'OYLY CARTE'S OPERA COMPANY, In Gilbert and Sullivan's Greatest Success, May 31. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.	PIRATES OF PENZANCE.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH,

VIA BAY RIDGE.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, MAY 27.

The steamer D. R. MARTIN will leave Pier No. 1, foot of Whitehall-st., (terminus of the Elevated Railroads,) connecting at BAY RIDGE with trains for Manhattan Beach, as follows: 9:20, 10:35, 11:35 A. M., 12:35, 1:35, 2:35, 3:35, 4:35, 5:35, 6:35, and 7:35 P. M. Returning, leave MANHATTAN BEACH at 8:20, 10:20, 11:20 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, and 8:20 P. M.

VIA GREENPOINT.

By steamer SYLVAN GROVE, from foot of 23d-st., E. R.: 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M., 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave MANHATTAN BEACH at 7:30, 11:05 A. M., 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, 7:05, 8:05 P. M.

A GRAND OPENING OF LONG BRANCH.

THE CITY BY THE SEA.

REGULAR DAILY TRIP TO THE MAMMOTH IRON PIER DIRECT. NO CHANGE.

30 miles Ocean sail.

Five hours at this famous Watering-place.

Saloon steamer ADELAIDE, entirely rebuilt and refurnished for this route.

SUNDAY, MAY 30,

And EVERY DAY THEREAFTER.

Will leave 23d-st., North River, 10 A. M.; Pier No. 1 North River, 10:30 A. M.

All the musical attractions on Board, including famous Adelaide Glee Club.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 60 CENTS.

Organizations can make favorable arrangements.

MARTIN & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

Celebrated Mason & Hamlin Organs used on this boat. Warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st.

Freight received up to 10 A. M., Pier No. 1 North River.

EXCURSION BY STEAMER SEAWANHAKA,

Up the East River and Long Island Sound, on DECORATION DAY,

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1880.

The steamer will leave her regular wharf, Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, at 9; Broome-st., 9:05; 33d-st., East River, 9:15 A. M., for Whitestone, Great Neck, City Island, Sands Point, Glen Cove, Sea Cliff, Glenwood, and Roslyn; affording one of the pleasantest trips out of New-York, and giving three to five hours to enjoy the country. Returning, will leave the City about 6 P. M. Returning, leaves Roslyn at 3:30; Glenwood, 3:40; Sea Cliff, 3:50; Glen Cove, 4; Sands Point, 4:20; City Island, 4:30; Great Neck, 4:40; Whitestone, 4:50 P. M.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE PEOPLE'S FAVORite steamer LONG BRANCH, and barges Sands, Haskell, Myers, Norton, and Geraldine. Also, Oceanview Island, Mount Pleasant, Dudley's, Spring Hill, Cold Spring, Linden, and Englewood Groves. With over 20 years' experience, I can safely guarantee perfect satisfaction. All boats decorated with flags.

J. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

GRAND SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSION, Decoration Day to Cold Spring Harbor Grove, Long Island.—Elegant steamer LONG BRANCH will leave 25th-st., E. R., at 8:30, and Spring-st., 8:45; tickets, 50c.; children, 25c.; music and refreshments on board.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

$1 00 EACH WAY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

Corresponding reduction to all other points East. Boston tickets are good only for continuous passage on steamers and connecting train as specified thereon.

The mammoth palace steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave New-York DAILY, (SUNDAYS INCLUDED,) from Pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray-st., at 5:00 P. M. Leave Brooklyn 5 P. M., Jersey City 5:30 P. M., via Annex. Tickets, state-rooms, &c., secured at all principal hotels and ticket offices, at the OFFICES ON THE PIER, and on steamers.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, N. Y.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

OUTSIDE LINE FOR BALTIMORE DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' AND MINERS' TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OUTSIDE LINE OF STEAMERS.

The steamers of this line leave Pier No. 49 East River, (near foot of Clinton-st.,) WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS of each week at 3 P. M. Freight received daily up to 5 P. M. Lowest rates guaranteed. Rates of passage: First class, $6, including meals and state-room berth; steerage, $3; meals, if desired, 25 cents extra.

Office, No. 322 South-st. GEO. H. GLOVER, Agent.

PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON.

VIA PROVIDENCE DIRECT.

A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.

The favorite palace steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND

Leave daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 5 P. M. No intermediate landings between New-York and Providence. Passengers arrive in Boston at 7 A. M.

SEA BIRD, CAPT. PARKER.

For Red Bank—Foot of Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 25th	4:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 25th	7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 27th	5:30 A. M.	Wed'day, 26th	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 28th	6:30 A. M.	Thursday, 27th	10:30 A. M.
Saturday, 29th	8:30 A. M.	Friday, 28th	11:30 A. M.
Sunday, 30th	9:30 A. M.	Saturday, 29th	12:30 P. M.
Monday, 31st	10:30 A. M.	Sunday, 30th	1:30 P. M.
		Monday, 31st	3:00 P. M.

HELEN, CAPT. THROCKMORTON.

For Red Bank—Foot Franklin-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 22d	1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 22d	5:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 24th	5:00 P. M.
Wed'day, 26th	3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 25th	5:30 A. M.
Thursday, 27th	3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 27th	6:30 A. M.
Friday, 28th	3:00 P. M.	Friday, 28th	6:30 A. M.
Saturday, 29th	3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 29th	6:30 A. M.
Monday, 31st	3:00 P. M.	Monday, 31st	6:30 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDing at Cozzens, (West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, connecting with Ulster and Delaware and Wallkill Valley Railroads. Steam-boats JAMES W. BALDWIN and THOMAS CORNELL leave DAILY at 4 P. M., Pier 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st., except Saturdays, when Thomas Cornell leaves at 1:30 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamers leave Pier No. 25 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 3 P. M. and 11:00 P. M., connecting with special trains at New-Haven for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c. Tickets sold and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court-st., Brooklyn. Excursion to New-Haven and return, $1 50.

ALBANY BOATS.—PEOPLE'S LINE, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND, leave Pier No. 41 N. R., FOOT OF CANAL-ST., every week day, 6 P. M., connecting at Albany (Sunday morning excepted) with trains North, West, and East. State-rooms warmed by steam. Excursion to Albany and return, good 30 days, $3.

W. W. EVERETT, President.

TROY BOATS.—CITIZENS' LINE.—NEW steamers SARATOGA and CITY OF TROY leave Pier 49 (new No. 44) North River, foot Leroy-st., DAILY, except Saturday, at 6 P. M., for TROY and ALL POINTS NORTH and WEST. Excursion tickets to Troy, $3. Steamers leaving Sunday land at Albany.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Steamers leave Catharine-slip (Pier No. 35 E. R.) daily, Sundays excepted, at 11:30 A. M. and 9:30 P. M. Fare lower than by any other route.

THE MARY POWELL WILL COMMENCE for the season on Wednesday, May 26. WILL LEAVE from foot VESTRY-ST. 3:15 P. M., and 24TH-ST. at 3:30 P. M. Baggage by express received at Vestry-st. only.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY BOATS, COMmencing Saturday, May 29, leave Vestry-st. pier daily (Sunday excepted) at 8:35, and 24th-st. at 9 A. M., making the usual landings.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT, AND INtermediate landings, until further notice, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M., foot of Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River.

FOR POUGHKEEPSIE.—STEAMERS D. S. MILLER and J. T. HASBROUCK leave Pier No. 24 N. R., foot of Franklin-st., daily at 6 P. M., landing at Newburg, Marlboro, and Highland.

NORWICH LINE TO BOSTON.—FARE ONE DOLLAR for special limited tickets. Steamers leave Pier No. 40 North River daily, including Sundays, at 5 P. M., for New-London, Boston, Worcester, &c.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—STEAMER [illegible] [illegible]

EVENTS IN THE METROPOLIS

NOTABLE WEDDINGS.

FASHIONABLE THRONGS IN THE CHURCHES OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW AND ST. THOMAS.

One of the most brilliant weddings of the season was that of Mr. Wilber A. Bloodgood, of this City, and Miss Rosalie G. V. Gunther, which took place yesterday afternoon at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison-avenue and Forty-fourth-street. The church was thronged with invited guests long before 4 o'clock, the hour for the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Cooke, Rector of St. Bartholomew's. The bride is a daughter of Mr. William Henry Gunther, of the firm of C. G. Gunther's Sons, furriers, of Fifth-avenue. The bridal procession was headed by the eight ushers, as follows: Mr. George Pell, Mr. R. R. Payne, Mr. George Trowbridge, Mr. Carrington, of New-Haven; Mr. Eugene Gunther, a brother of the bride; Mr. J. B. Pratt, Lieut. F. Michler, of West Point, and Mr. S. Peabody. Following them came the bridesmaids—Miss Lulu Wickham, Miss Jennie Warner, Miss Hattie Bowles, of Boston; Miss Kittie Gunther, a sister of the bride; Miss Minnie Landon, Miss Kate Cotting, Miss Alice Bates, and Miss Ada Bates. Misses Louise and Flora Matthews were originally included in the list of bridesmaids. Owing to a recent death in their family, however, they did not participate in the ceremony, but remained at the bride's home. The bridesmaids were dressed alike in handsome *gros de soir* silk costumes, and wore broad-brimmed hats and carried prayer-books and flowers. It was intended to have them enter the church with white silk parasols raised over their heads, but this unique idea was abandoned at the last moment. Following the bridesmaids came Miss Gunther, leaning upon the arm of her father. The bridal costume was remarkable for its elegance. It was of rich white satin, heavily trimmed with pearls. The long over-train was of the same material, with a garniture of orange blossoms and white lilacs. There was the usual point-lace veil, and in her hand the bride carried a large bouquet of white flowers. The groom's best man was Mr. J. A. Trowbridge. The bride was given away by her father. There were no decorations in the church except at the altar, about which a mass of Australian ferns, palms, and flowers was very tastily arranged.

After the ceremony the newly-wedded pair held a reception at Mr. Gunther's residence, No. 9 West Fifty-seventh-street, and in the evening they left town for an extended bridal trip. The interior of the house was beautifully festooned with rare flowers for the reception. The music was furnished by Lander, and the supper by Delmonico. Mr. and Mrs. Bloodgood received their guests in the front parlor, surrounded by the bridesmaids. The dress worn at the reception by the bride's mother was of old-gold brocaded satin profusely trimmed with point lace. Among the many invited guests at the ceremony and the reception were: Ex-Mayor Wickham, Miss Alice Wolfe, Dr. and Mrs. Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. George McVickar, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. William Neilson, the Misses Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Jaffray, Mr. and Mrs. Amos Cutting, Mrs. Harriman, Miss Harriman, Mr. and Mrs. E. Leavitt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. J. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Malcomb Graham, Mr. and Mrs. C. Livermore, Miss Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Juilliarde, Miss Jaffray, Mr. and Mrs. F. Macy, Miss Macy, Miss Burrill, Mrs. Bridgeham, Miss Agnew, and Mr. and Mrs. Martin Bates. Among the relatives of the contracting parties present were Mr. and Mrs. F. Frederick Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. Louis F. George, Mrs. Bloodgood, Mr. and Mrs. S. Clinton Gray, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gunther, Jr., Mr. Donald McKay, Mr. Latham A. Fish. The wedding presents were numerous and costly, solid silver pieces predominating. The groom's gift to the bride was a pair of diamond solitaire ear-pendants. Mrs. Bloodgood presented her with a diamond lace-bar. These gifts were worn by the bride during the ceremony. Mr. Gunther handed to his daughter a large sum in United States bonds.

DRISLER—MACFARLAND.

A large company of ladies and gentlemen gathered last evening in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth-avenue and Fifty-third-street, to witness the marriage of Mr. Herman Drisler to Miss Sara Edea MacFarland. Mr. Drisler is a son of Prof. Drisler, of Columbia College, and a well-known lawyer in this City. Until recently he was a member of the firm of Bates & Drisler. The bride is a daughter of Mr. William W. MacFarland, of the prominent law firm of Shipman, Barlow, Larocque & McFarland. The ushers were Mr. H. W. Bates, Mr. Charles Bank, Mr. S. G. Ashmore, Mr. Richard MacFarland, a brother of the bride, Mr. Herbert Brown, and Mr. Newberry Lawton. The bridesmaids were Miss Louise MacFarland and Miss Hettie MacFarland, sisters of the bride, the Misses Fitzgerald, Miss Larocque, and Miss Fielder. Mr. Frank Drisler, brother of the groom, acted as best man. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Nelson, of Geneva, N. Y., an old friend of Miss MacFarland, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William F. Morgan, Rector of St. Thomas's Church. A novel feature of the event was the bridal procession to the altar. Instead of following the usual custom of having all the ushers lead the procession, only two took the lead. Then came the six bridesmaids, who were followed by the remaining four ushers, these in turn being followed by Miss MacFarland, escorted by her father. As the party reached the first steps of the altar the bridesmaids formed a line on the left, the ushers taking the opposite side. Mr. MacFarland then advanced and handed his daughter to the groom-elect, who was waiting with his best man. The bride was dressed in an elegant white satin costume, with an elaborate train, and a *tablier* of Spanish lace. The sleeves were also of Spanish lace. The bridal veil was of white tulle. Brilliant diamond ear-pendants and brooch and a large bouquet completed her toilet. The bridesmaids were also dressed in white satin, with tulle veils and bridal bouquets. The bridal party was driven rapidly from the church to Mr. MacFarland's residence, No. 10 West Fifty-seventh-street, where a brilliant reception followed during the evening. Among the invited guests who witnessed the ceremony and attended the reception were Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow and family, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Larocque and Miss Larocque, ex-Judge George F. Comstock, President Hugh J. Jewett, of the Erie Railroad, Mrs. Jewett, and Miss Jewett; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Spencer, Judge and Mrs. James C. Spencer and Miss Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Bates, Col. A. B. Green, Mr. and Mrs. William Daly and Miss Daly, the Misses Fitzgerald, Prof. Drisler and Miss Drisler, and Prof. Van Amringe, of Columbia College. The wedding gifts were numerous and very rich, and, what is rather unusual, there were no duplicates. The supper was prepared by Pinard, who was given *carte blanche*, and offered the company one of his best repasts. The bridal tour will extend over three weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Drisler will return to the City for a week or two, and then will take up their residence at some watering-place during the Summer.

NO FURTHER ADVANCE IN COAL.

The coal magnates held a conference yesterday to decide upon the rates for coal during June. A proposition was made to advance all grades 25 cents per ton, beginning on the 1st, and to still further advance stove coal 25 cents a ton from June 15. This was advocated by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Companies, and was strongly opposed by the New-Jersey Central and Delaware and Hudson representatives. Mr. Hoyt, of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, expressed his indifference, as his output was restricted under the half-time rule to 50,000 tons, 40,000 of which, he said, he had already sold to the iron companies. A telegram was sent to the Receivers of the Philadelphia and Reading Company to learn their views on the matter, and an answer was received that they would be guided by the decision of the majority. It was finally resolved to leave the rates unchanged until the next meeting.

THE AMERICAN TEAM WASTING TIME.

The American rifle team went to Creedmoor yesterday for practice. After the guns had been averaged, so that every man knew how much wind and elevation he must use to successfully follow his leader, the contest began at 800 yards. Before it was finished, Jackson and Brown left the field in order to take the 5 o'clock boat for Boston. There is to be some "mug-hunting" at Walnut Hill Range to-day, and neither of the men thought enough of their positions on the team to relinquish an opportunity to capture a few stray prizes. Col. Bodine was very much annoyed, and said he had had enough of this "child's play." He accordingly selected Tuesday as a final practice-day, and peremptorily ordered every member of the team to be present, in order that one score of the team might go on record before its departure for Ireland. Col. Clark, however, made a score yesterday, in order not to be compelled to shoot Tuesday. Col. Bodine had an interview with Mr. Bruce yesterday, in which the latter persisted in his determination not to go to Ireland with the team "in any capacity." Col. Bodine accordingly wrote to Col. J. O. P. Burnside and Dr. Laird, of the Columbia Rifle Association, Washington, D. C., offering the vacant place to one of them. He had previously been assured that one of them would go in such an emergency.

A FINE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYE.

Justice Duffy, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, examined the charges preferred by Minnie Hull and Kitty Hubbard against William Geary, a watchman at the Barge Office on the Battery. The girls had charged that Geary took them out in an open boat at the Battery and assaulted Kitty Hubbard. Geary has a wife and four children. His political friends endeavored in vain to intercede with the magistrate for his release. The examination showed that the girls had submitted to the treatment of Geary and a companion, and the magistrate was compelled to discharge the prisoner. He did not attempt to restrain his indignation, however, but exclaimed, "You are not a man, but a brute. Having a wife and family as you have, you are a disgrace to your sex to have committed this act. I wish I could hold you. Any one who did what you have done should be blown out of the mouth of a cannon. I don't care who your friends are or what their influence may be; I say that this is infamous. Clear out! I don't want to speak to you, see you, or having anything to do with you." After listening to this scathing rebuke, Geary and his friends went out and had a drink. The two girls were also released, with a warning to amend their mode of living.

GOING TO EUROPE.

DEPARTURE OF THE CELTIC—CAMPANINI AMONG THE PASSENGERS.

Several prominent persons sailed for Europe yesterday morning in the steamer Celtic, of the White Star Line, and the wharf was crowded with people to wish their departing friends good-bye. Among the passengers were George Fawcett Rowe, the actor and playwright; Henry C. Jarrett, the theatrical manager; the Rev. W. D. Leavitt, Dr. J. H. Vincent, and H. P. Ketcham. The distinguished tenor, Italo Campanini, and his wife, were also among the passengers, and many of the ladies and gentlemen who crowded the pier were there especially to witness the departure of the popular singer. Signor Campanini and his wife boarded the vessel about 7:30 o'clock, when a few of their more intimate acquaintances were awaiting their arrival in the saloon. Signor Campanini carried in his hand a large and handsome bouquet of fragrant Jacqueminot roses. A varied and beautiful display of floral gifts greeted his eye as he entered the saloon. Prominent among the designs was a beautiful harp of Jacqueminot, Marshal Neil, and tea roses, intertwined with smilax and smaller roses. The strings of the harp were composed of fragrant sprays of nodding lilies of the valley bound in fresh green leaves. Tied to the arm of the harp with a red ribbon was a card inscribed "To Sig. Campanini." On the back were the initials "A. S." There was also a superb basket of flowers of various hues. To it was tied a card with the inscription, "To Signor Campanini, with the compliments of Mrs. P. J. Forbes." Another noticeable gift was a large bed of flowers, from the centre of which rose three tall calla lilies, from the stem of one of which waved a tiny Italian flag. Another large bed of flowers, composed almost entirely of sweet Jacqueminot, rested upon a crystal pedestal. To it was tied a little note written in French. There was also another large and fragrant bed of flowers, composed of roses and lilies. These gifts were the centre of attraction, and were examined with admiring interest by the visitors.

Shortly before the departure of the steamer, Signor Campanini and his wife, and Mr. R. J. Cortis, the agent of the White Star Line, partook of breakfast in one of the ladies' saloons, adjoining the grand saloon, with Postmaster James and his son, Mr. Charles F. James, and two invited guests. As Signor Campanini and his wife bade adieu to their guests, the tenor grasped Postmaster James warmly by the hand, and drawing him toward him, whispered in a kindly voice: "If the Governor commutes Balbo's sentence, will you cable me, please?" The request touched Mr. James, and in conversation afterward he said it was a striking instance of the tenor's goodness of heart, that his last words on leaving America should be an expression of sympathy for his poor unfortunate countryman, whose life he had made so earnest an effort to save.

After the gong had sounded, and the whistle blew the signal for "all ashore," the passengers—the tenor and his wife among the number—hurried to the upper deck, and the crowd on shore ran to the end of the wharf to give a last greeting to their friends. As those on shore caught sight of the tenor and his wife, they cheered and waved their handkerchiefs. The tenor gracefully bowed his acknowledgments and kissed his hand to them.

THE SHAW COLLECTION.

RARE CURIOSITIES AND PAINTINGS SOLD AT AUCTION—THE PRICES OBTAINED.

The third and last day's sale of the Shaw collection of antiquities and of modern bric-à-brac at the Leavitt art rooms was held yesterday. Two ancient faces in stone of Hindu gods brought only $3 50, and some of the Egyptian gods, considering their antiquity, also fared poorly. A bronze figure of Isis holding her child, Horus, was knocked down at $11, but a larger one of Osiris sold for $16. Some 40 ancient Assyrian seals sold at from 50 cents to $4 a piece. A small, fair fac-simile of Cleopatra's needle brought $8. A face (life size) of Hathor, expressing the ancient Egyptian idea of beauty, was knocked down at $18 50. Pieces of papyrus, pasted on paper about 6½ feet long by 14 inches wide, were then offered for sale. The papyrus is claimed to be over 2,800 years old, and the writing upon it is said to be the ritual for the burial of the dead. It sold for $30. A fine head of an Assyrian King of the eighteenth Assyrian dynasty brought $6. There was brisk competition for several camel's hair shawls, and pieces of cloth of the same material. A fine shawl, with red centre, realized $90. The price of the cloth averaged $4 per yard. The royal coca of India, made of ivory, sold for $35. A slab, 8 feet by 4 feet, with a bas-relief of a long-bearded Assyrian monarch, in full dress, armed and winged, and pointing to several lines of cuneiform letters, was said to have been cut from an ancient palace in Nineveh. It was sold for $210. Another stone, covered with Egyptian hieroglyphics brought $60. A silver Buddha was taken for $30. A fine piece of Oriental workmanship, an India royal boat of silver filigree work, was much admired, and briskly competed for. It brought $361. An ivory Venus, about 2 feet high, romping with Cupid on her shoulders, and said to be the largest figure of ivory in the world, brought $390. A French ormolu clock, height 3 feet 6 inches, with painted medallions, sold for $495. Two candelabra, accompanying clock, $160 each.

The paintings by old masters, which were also collected by Mr. Shaw in connection with his Eastern curiosities, were offered for sale in the evening. Some of them were bid off at ridiculously low prices. A Santa Rosa, by Murillo, brought $330. The auctioneer failed to obtain a bid on another work by the same artist. A rocky landscape in Calabria, Southern Italy, by Salvator Rosa, brought $225. "The Holy Mother," by Parmegiano, sold for $100. "Ecce Homo," ascribed to Rembrandt, went for $700. "The Chaste Susanna, Surprised by the Two Elders," by Johanes, was knocked down at $115. "The Penitent Magdalen," by Mateo, Cereo, went for $140. "Lady Kingston as Diana," by Sir Peter Lely, was sold for $42. "Fruits of France," by Martel, brought $35. "The Adoration of the Magi," by an unknown artist, sold for $50. "A Pilgrim," also by an unknown artist, brought $40. Several paintings remained unsold because no bids were made for them.

FOR GRANT.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING OF THE COLORED GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Colored Republican General Committee held its annual meeting at Science Hall last evening, William Freeman presiding. The annual report of the Chairman was read and adopted. Mr. Freeman then left the chair, and Washington Parker, as temporary Chairman, appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. While the sub-committee was in consultation, Mr. Parker addressed the meeting. He said it was "due to the great friend of the colored race—Gen. Ulysses S. Grant—that a few words should be said on the proposition to nominate him for a third term." The mention of Gen. Grant's name was the occasion of loud and continuous cheering. After the applause had subsided, Mr. Parker said that certain newspapers, in the interests of rival candidates, found it incumbent upon them to cry down the "third term," but the great mass of Republicans did not care if Gen. Grant was "elected for 10 terms." It was their duty to elect Gen. Grant, and there was no doubt in the mind of the speaker that he would be their next standard-bearer. The colored vote in the United States would form the "balance of power" in the election, and had it been truly and faithfully recorded in the last Presidential election, there was no doubt that the popular vote would have shown a large majority for the Republican candidate. But in the south the bowie-knife was brandished when colored men went to the polls. The Democrats in the "Solid South" had, in these latter days, endeavored to kill off or scatter the colored Republicans, but under a President like Gen. Grant there would be no vacillating course pursued, and "no soft soap or blank cartridges" would be used by him. Laws that would protect the people of the United States—black as well as white—would be fearlessly and impartially enforced. Had the colored Republicans of the United States the power next Tuesday in the Chicago Convention, their cry would be, "Let us have Grant, be it for 3 or for 10 terms." Three more cheers were given for Grant, and then the officers for the ensuing year were chosen, as follows: President—William Freeman; Vice-Presidents—Philip Backus and George F. Mack; Secretary—John W. Dozier; Assistant Secretary—Samuel J. Stokeley; Treasurer—Col. J. B. Lee. Mr. Freeman, on behalf of the newly-elected officers, returned thanks, and said he wanted the support of the colored Republicans not only in meetings, but at the ballot-box, and thus could they disprove the assertion of a prominent politician: "We can buy every nigger in the county on election day."

NINE FEMALE DOCTORS.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred last evening, in Association Hall, upon nine ladies who have just completed the requisite course of training in the Woman's Medical College of the New-York Infirmary. The graduates were Ida Robinson Bartlett, of New-Hampshire; Anna Maria Brown, New-York; Eleanor Jane Chapin, New-York; Josephine Amerman Dupré, New-York; Anna Augusta Forrest, Massachusetts; Christiana Isidore Faunce, Massachusetts; Adelaide Curtis Hastings, New-York; Harriet Foster Pillsbury, Massachusetts, and Mary Elizabeth Stark, of New-York. Mr. Samuel Willets, the venerable Quaker merchant, who is President of the Infirmary, presented the diplomas, and the valedictory was delivered by Christiana I. Faunce. An address entitled "A Historical Sketch of the Early Practice of Medicine by Women" was delivered by Prof. Bolton, of Trinity College, Hartford.

BENT ON SELF-DESTRUCTION.

A well-dressed stranger went into the Tenth Precinct Station-house, Wednesday evening, and told Sergt. Chrystie that he was penniless and had been deserted by his friends. He expressed a desire to be sent to the Island. The Sergeant advised him to go to court in the morning and tell his story to a Police magistrate. The stranger walked away disconsolately. As he gained the sidewalk, where Capt. Allaire and two officers were standing, he drew a large shoe-maker's knife from his pocket, and with the words, "Everybody is against me," drew the blade across his throat, inflicting a slight wound. The officers disarmed him and took him into the station. He gave the name of Richard Cox, and was locked in a cell. While here, he made a noose of a strap which he had and hanged himself to the cell-door. He was discovered and cut down before he had accomplished his purpose of self-destruction. Justice Otterbourg yesterday committed him, in the Essex Market Police Court, to await examination as to his mental condition.

COL. MASON SERENADED.

THE LITTLE SPEECH WHICH THE COMMISSIONER MADE TO HIS FRIENDS.

The church edifice in Fiftieth-street, near Eighth-avenue, was crowded to its utmost capacity last evening with members of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association. It was the last regular meeting prior to the meeting to be held on the fourth Thursday in next August. Police Commissioner Joel W. Mason, President of the association, was in the chair. When the reports of committees were called for, Alderman John McClave, in making a report of slight importance, took occasion to refer to the fact that the association had for its head the new Police Commissioner. At this there was a burst of applause, and in a few words the Commissioner expressed his thanks for the display of good will toward him. Then Mr. E. H. Fletcher offered the following resolutions, which were enthusiastically applauded and adopted:

Resolved, That the President of this association be requested to call a public ratification meeting as early as practicable after the Presidential nomination shall have been made at Chicago.

Resolved, That we will heartily support with our best efforts, our time, and our money, in all proper and legitimate ways, the candidates whom the wisdom of the National Convention may select.

Resolved, That the course of the Republicans who would forestall the free action of the National Convention by threatening to promote the defeat of a probable candidate at the election is neither wise nor honorable.

Following the adoption of these resolutions, Alderman McClave moved that hereafter the Inspectors at primary elections shall open the polls at 3 o'clock, instead of at 7 in the evening as formerly. This was adopted. After the reception of a large number of new members, the association adjourned. Commissioner Mason went to his home in West Fifty-first-street with Police Justice Flammer and Alderman McClave.

The other members of the association hurried to Wendell's Hotel, in Forty-fourth-street, and there formed in line. A band of musicians headed the procession. Many members carried Chinese lanterns. The march was begun to the tune of the "Babies on our Block." The party, numbering about 300 men, soon reached Commissioner Mason's residence, and the serenade was begun. Amid much cheering, Mr. Mason was introduced to the assemblage by Alderman McClave. He waxed eloquent when he declared that he had never sought the office of Police Commissioner; that he had never authorized anybody to intercede for him in the matter of securing that office, and that his nomination by the Mayor received the official sanction of every member of the Board of Aldermen.

Alderman McClave was introduced by Mr. Mason, and said that no more fitting appointment could have been made, and that it reflected credit upon Mayor Cooper's administration. Speeches of similar import were delivered by Police Justice Flammer, James W. Perry, and ex-Alderman S. V. R. Cooper. Then the serenaders were directed to return to Wendell's Hotel and refresh themselves with beer. Commissioner Mason and a few friends descended to the dining-room of his residence and drank champagne.

WOMEN IN THE FIELD OF ART.

A RECEPTION THAT ATTRACTED SIX THOUSAND PERSONS TO THE COOPER UNION.

The twenty-first annual reception of the Woman's Art Department of Cooper Union took place last evening, and in spite of the sultriness of the weather, was attended by not less than 6,000 people. The venerable Peter Cooper occupied a seat at the side of Mrs. Susan N. Carter, principal of this department. From the statistical report, which has just been published, it appears that the number of students who applied for admittance during the year was 699, of whom 259 were received. Lack of accommodations prevented the admission of the other applicants. The number of students remaining at the close of of the term was 210. Mrs. Carter states that the pupils who retired from the department on May last have earned since that time between $13,000 and $18,000. Those who enter are ladies between 18 and 35 years of age. Mrs. Carter denies that there is anything unusual or unnatural in the fact which she once stated, and which was caught up and published recently by a leading magazine, that one-third of the pupils annually turned out by this department immediately marry, that one-third continue teaching, and that the other third follow other occupations than those for which they have studied. The present exhibition embraces an unusual number of heads, and it is pronounced by connoisseurs the best of the kind, by pupils, ever thrown open to the inspection of the public in this City. The number of heads is about 200. They are done in charcoal and crayon, and are mostly from life. Various industrial designs executed by these pupils were also exhibited last evening. Some of the leading jewelers and manufacturers of fine figured fabrics are employing many of the pupils in their designing departments. They say that for originality and execution the work of these employes cannot be excelled.

This evening the twenty-first annual reception of the male art department, under the direction of George W. Plympton, A. M., C. E., will take place.

OVER TWO CENTURIES OLD.

THE TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF A DUTCH SCHOOL.

The secular school of the Collegiate Dutch Church, of this City, celebrated the two hundred and thirty-third anniversary of its founding by appropriate exercises in the school chapel, in West Twenty-ninth-street, last evening. The principal, Henry Wart Dunshee, presided, and among the gentlemen who occupied seats on the platform were the Rev. T. W. Chambers, D. D., the Rev. W. Ormiston, D. D., and the Rev. E. B. Coe, Pastors of the Church; Henry W. Bookstaver, Dr. James Anderson, Robert Schell, A. S. Whiton, R. N. Perlee, A. V. W. Van Vechten, and Alexis A. Julien, Trustees of the school; the Rev. John L. See, Secretary of the Board of Education of the Reformed Dutch Church; the Rev. John A. Lansing, Calvin E. Knox, Henry Van Arsdale, M. D., and the Rev. A. B. Thompson. A programme of choruses and recitations of the pupils having been disposed of a number of prizes were distributed to meritorious scholars, and the "honors" of the school were then presented to a graduating class of four young ladies, consisting of Misses Fannie Bensel, Annie H. Holmes, Ella H. Holgate, and Fannie D. Riddle, the Rev. Dr. Chambers making the presentation address and Miss Holgate the valedictory. Addresses were also delivered by Misses See, Coe, Thompson, and Chambers.

This school was founded in 1647 by the nine men chosen for the first time in that year by the Director and Council of New-Amsterdam, under authority of the Dutch Government, being a school in connection with the established Dutch Church. For more than 100 years the school was kept in various places in the neighborhood of Bowling Green in hired apartments. The first building erected for its accommodation was in Garden-street, now Exchange-place, in 1748, and there it remained until 1834, when it was removed to the leased property, No. 9 Duane-street. Eleven years later it was removed to No. 166 Elm-street, and thereafter to other localities until the present permanent school was built and opened.

THE MAY WHEAT CORNER.

The price of No. 2 Red wheat was firmly maintained yesterday. It ranged between $1 41 and $1 43¾, the last quotation being $1 41 bid. There was far less excitement, and the indications seemed to point to a probable adjustment of all outstanding contracts before the end of the month without further serious disturbance or controversy. No disposition was manifested to deal in the grade, and it is not likely that anything will be done in it for export or otherwise during the remainder of the month. No. 1 White took its place yesterday, as a favorite, and developed a good demand for prompt and next week's loading, at an advance of ½ to 1 cent a bushel, closing strong. It is not believed that there is much of a short interest in this grade for May, and no difficulty in settlements is apprehended. Corn was generally stronger, and May advanced 1 to 1¼ cents a bushel, partly on account of a scarcity of No. 2. The settlements of contracts in May corn, however, will be small. Oats for May delivery were held firmly, but were not in urgent request.

SALE OF JERSEY CATTLE.

The auction sale of Jersey cattle from the herds of prominent breeders and fanciers in this and other States was concluded yesterday at C. W. Barker & Son's auction mart, Broadway and Thirty-ninth-street. The catalogue included 68 comparatively inferior animals, all but four of which were unregistered cows and heifers from the Houghton Farm, Cream Cottage Farm, Irvington and Watson herds. Two cows from Cream Cottage Farm, Paterson, N. J., Dora and Clara, brought $195 and $130, respectively; Cecelia, a cow, was sold for $105, and $100 was the highest bid for Beauty, another cow. Of the registered cattle, Neatness, owned by J. C. and D. Pennington, of Paterson, N. J., fetched $150, and Chaperon, a heifer from the same herd, went at $110. Lawson Valentine's Duchess sold at $110. The remaining animals were knocked down at prices ranging from $100 to $15, apparently their full value. Moulton Brothers, of West Randolph, Vt., were the principal buyers.

INSTRUCTION FOR TEACHERS.

RED BANK, N. J., May 27.—At last night's session of the Teachers' Institute of Monmouth County, Prof. De Graff delivered a lecture on education. One hundred and thirty teachers attended the exercises to-day, the principal features being the annual necrological address of Superintendent Lockwood, and instruction in normal studies. To-night State Superintendent Apgar delivered a public lecture on Switzerland. The Institute will close its sessions to-morrow.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS

NEW-YORK.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield will give his annual dinner on the anniversary of the Army of the Cumberland at Coney Island this year.

The first Spring meeting of the Scottish-American Athletic Club of Jersey City takes place on their grounds on Monday next.

The "annual feast" of the Masonic Veterans' Association will take place at the Ashland House on Wednesday, June 2, at 8 P. M.

The eleventh annual Spring meeting of the New-York Athletic Club will take place at 2 P. M. *on Monday next, on their grounds at Mott Haven.*

R. B. Hall, a mining stock broker, failed yesterday, and 5,500 shares were closed out for his account under the rule. The amount involved is small.

The second annual Spring games of the Inwood Athletic Club will take place on Saturday, June 5, at 2:30 P. M., on the grounds, at King's Bridge road and Two Hundred and Tenth-street.

The "Sunbeam" class in Kitchen Garden, all children of 5 to 10 years of age, will exhibit their skill in housekeeping details at De Witt Chapel, No. 160 West Twenty-ninth-street, this evening, at 8 P. M., and to-morrow afternoon at 4 P. M.

The excursion steamer Columbia will make special trips this and to-morrow afternoons from the City to Rockaway and the new hotel, leaving Twenty-second-street, North River, at 2:30 P. M., and calling at Leroy-street, Pier No. 2, North River, and Jewell's Dock, Brooklyn.

The New-York City Mission and Tract Society report the following statistics for the month of May: Forty City missionaries, 4,750 visits, 387 meetings, 205 pledges, 45,000 tracts, papers, and books; 315 families aided; receipts for the month, $2,428 39; expenditures, $3,366 89; debt remaining, $11,028 94.

The portrait in oil of Secretary Sherman by Daniel Huntington, recently ordered by the Chamber of Commerce, has been received, and will be hung, with appropriate ceremonies, on the west wall of the rooms of the Chamber. It is life size, and represents Mr. Sherman in a sitting position in his private office. The likeness is excellent.

William Davis, who was formerly a bartender in the employ of Billy McGlory, of "Burnt Rag" notoriety, broke into the shoe store of Henry Silberstein, No. 32 Eldridge-street, and carried off property valued at $167. In General Sessions, yesterday, Davis pleaded guilty to burglary, and Judge Cowing sent him to State Prison for two years.

The free floating baths will be opened on Tuesday next. They are located, respectively, at Fifth-street, Gouverneur-street, and Thirty-seventh-street, East River; One Hundred and Twelfth-street, Harlem River; Bethune-street and Fifty-first-street, North River, and at the Battery. These baths were patronized by 2,881,279 persons last year.

Fort Lee and Manhattanville Ferry will be opened for the season on Sunday next. The new and fast boat Midland will run regularly daily, leaving Fort Lee at 6 A. M. and Manhattanville at 6:20 A. M. The last ferry-boat from Fort Lee will be 8:20 P. M., and from Manhattanville 8:40 P. M. until on and after Saturday, June 27, when the time will be later.

The Grand Jury has dismissed the complaint against Mr. H. W. Kenney, editor of the *Australian American*, who was arrested on the 15th inst. on a charge of stealing a boy's watch in Central Park. The evidence before the Grand Jury showed that the boy had made his charge on the information of a man who knew nothing of the circumstances. Mr. Kenney was honorably discharged.

Michael Maher, a newly-arrived immigrant, while sweeping out one of the Castle Garden closets yesterday, found a pocket-book containing $600 in Swedish notes. He promptly delivered it to the authorities, and it was soon identified by a weeping Swedish woman, who was so rejoiced at its recovery that she embraced the blushing Michael, and ended her demonstration by handing him two silver quarters.

John and Eliza O'Neil, husband and wife, quarreled on Wednesday night in their apartments, in a Washington-street tenement-house. The woman became so enraged that she picked up a carving-knife and stabbed her husband in the left arm with the weapon, inflicting a dangerous wound. O'Neil was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, and his wife was committed to prison to await the appearance of her husband as complainant.

The following stocks have been listed on the new Mining Exchange: Amie, Boston Consolidated, Bulwer, Bye and Bye, California, Chrysolite, Climax, Columbia, Consolidated Pacific, Consolidated Virginia, Crowell, Durango, Freeland, Glynn Dale, Hukill, Iron Silver, Leadville, Little Chief, Little Pittsburg, Mayflower, Silver Nugget, South Bulwer, South Noonday, Standard, Standby, Sutro Tunnel, Tombstone, and Vandewater. It has been decided to open the Exchange for business on Tuesday, June 1.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fight occurred at No. 504 Sixth-avenue, between John McDonough, the door-keeper employed in the establishment, and Jeremiah Quinan, alias "Jerry the Lug," a hack-driver. During the fight McDonough gouged one of Quinan's eyes out, completely destroying the sight. Quinan was taken to the New-York Hospital for treatment. McDonough was arrested by Officer Phelps, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and was committed to prison by Justice Murray to await the result of Quinan's injuries.

A petition to the Board of Managers is bieng numerously signed by members of the Produce Exchange requesting that the Exchange be closed at 3 P. M. each day during the months of June, July, and August. A resolution will be offered at the next meeting of the board limiting the dealings to 3 P. M. during the Summer months, and to 4 P. M., or 4:30 at latest, during the remainder of the year. The subscribers to the memorials, among whom are a number of leading merchants, say that the present system of working almost from dawn to dark is "absolutely insufferable."

BROOKLYN.

Henry Meisar, a baker doing business at No. 502 Henry-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $420 out of the trunk of Joseph Dobelli, one of his employes. Meisar denied the charge and was held for examination.

Alfred Parker, aged 24, of No. 429 Sackett-street, was arrested for sending letters to Archibald Arthur, No. 405 Bridge-street, and to the Rev. Dr. Leonard, telling them that members of their families had been sun-struck. The prisoner said he only did it for fun.

Suit is about to be brought by the Town of Gravesend against the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad Company to recover the land in front of Cable's Hotel known as Culver plaza. The company had it condemned for railroad purposes, but Judge Barnard has decided that it is not required, as it certainly is not used for these purposes.

The Rev. Dr. Spear, counsel for the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage in the recent trial before the Presbytery, the result of which was confirmed by the Synod, has received a dispatch from Madison, Wis., where the Presbyterian General Assembly is now in session, assuring him that the attempt of Dr. Van Dyke and the Rev. Mr. Crosby to have the Talmage case reopened has been defeated.

Abram H. Dailey has written a letter announcing that he has discontinued the suit against Walter L. Livingston for the possession of the Surrogate's office, because one of his principal witnesses—Capt. J. C. E. Henrichs—was killed a few days ago, and also on the ground that the litigation is unprofitable and detrimental to the public interests. Mr. Dailey still claims that he was elected.

Officer Dillon, of the Third Precinct, arrested James Slater on Butler-street for drunkenness. Slater was rescued by Robert West and an unknown man. Dillon seized West, but the latter broke away and fled. The officer fired at the fugitive, the bullet taking effect in West's knee. The wounded man was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. Slater was subsequently arrested and locked up.

Gilbert Sayers, a lawyer having an office in this city, received $1,100 from a client on Saturday to pay off a mortgage. He put the money in his pocket and started for New-York to deposit it. Finding the bank closed, he took the ferry to Hunter's Point, and boarded a Long Island train for his home in Jamaica. Just as the train moved out of the depot he found that his pocket containing the money had been cut out. Coming off the boat he was jostled by a man and woman, both of whom were well dressed. He suspects that they were the thieves who took his money.

NEW-JERSEY.

The fourth annual Spring meeting of the Orion Rowing and Athletic Association will be held on Monday next at the Caledonian Park, Jersey City.

Walter H. Wall, son of the late Capt. Stephen H. Wall, a prominent citizen of Paterson, was drowned yesterday afternoon, while bathing in the Passaic River, near Dundee, Paterson.

A woman, who gave her name as Mrs. Molloy, came begging to the door of Mrs. Vreeland, of No. 126 Marshall-street, Paterson, a few days ago, and by that lady was permitted to remain under her roof. Mrs. Molloy was about 40 years old and was lame in one leg, which had been broken. Yesterday morning she left the house about 6 o'clock. An hour later her body was found floating in the Morris Canal, near Grand-street. The authorities are endeavoring to learn something of the history of the woman.

Michael Christ and a party of men were in Frederick Britenheimer's saloon, in East Newark, Tuesday night, and became noisy. Britenheimer ordered them out, but Christ refused to go, whereupon Britenheimer produced a revolver, and, pointing it at Christ, pulled the trigger twice, but the cartridges failed to explode. Britenheimer then seized a club and struck Christ on the shoulder with such violence that his shoulder-blade and collar-bone were broken. Britenheimer was arrested and held in $1,000 bail to answer.

The Sunday-schools in the lower part of Jersey City held their anniversary yesterday. The children assembled in the various Sunday-schools about 3:30 o'clock, and from thence marched to the rendezvous at Van Vorst-square, where they were reviewed by the Grand Marshal and his aids. There were over 3,000 boys and girls in line. After the parade they returned to their respective starting-places, where interesting services were held and refreshments served. The anniversary was a great success, notwithstanding the torrid condition of the weather.

The will of the late Aaron O. Price, of Newark, was admitted to probate yesterday. He bequeaths the interest of $3,000 to the needy widows of the Central Presbyterian Church, and $1,000 to the Sunday-school. After making a number of private bequests, he devises one-quarter of the residue to the American and Foreign Christian Union, one-quarter to the Presbyterian Home Missionary Society, one-quarter to the Seamen's Friends Society, one-eighth to the Jamesburg Reform School or a similar institution in Essex County, if there is one, and one-eighth to the Home for Aged Women. William H. Baldwin and Stephen J. Meeker are the Executors.

WRECKED OFF THE CUBAN COAST.

LOSS OF THE SWEDISH BARK GEUTHOID—A BRITISH BARK'S EXPERIENCE.

The crew of the Swedish bark Geuthoid, which was lost on the Colorado reefs, off the western end of Cuba, on the 17th inst., arrived at this port yesterday in the steam-ship Santiago de Cuba, and were sent to the Scandinavian Sailors' Home in Carlisle-street. The Geuthoid sailed from New-Orleans for Dunkirk, with a cargo of corn, on the 6th inst. While proceeding down the Gulf of Mexico the weather was very thick, and it was very difficult for Capt. Losman to take a proper observation of the sun. Early on the 16th a heavy north-easterly gale sprang up, and the bark was put under very short sail. The seas ran high, and the vessel labored heavily. At nightfall the storm was very severe, and the Geuthoid was put before the wind. The Captain had lost his reckoning, and in the middle of the night watch the lookout could hear, between the gusts of wind, a distant roaring of the surf. Capt. Losman was called, and he decided that it would be impossible to change the bark's course, for she was then under bare poles, and there was no hope of her beating back against the windward sea. The deep roar of the breakers, as they dashed over the reefs, was heard above the howling of the wind. The bark was driven by the force of the wind almost across the reef, when her stern caught and held her pounding on the rocks until day-break. Then Capt. Losman set the foretop-sail and the foresail, although the press of canvass threatened to carry away the foremast. The bark carried herself free from the reef, but in doing so her rudder was torn off. She now drifted about helplessly in the gale. The well was sounded, and it was found that there was 14 feet of water in the hold. Two boats were lowered with difficulty, and the crew of 13 men, all told, abandoned the bark, which now appeared to be in a sinking condition. They saved little besides the clothing which they wore. After six hours of hard pulling, against wind and sea, the boats reached Rio Blanco. The seamen will be sent to their homes by the Swedish Consul. The Geuthoid was owned by parties in Gottenburg, Sweden.

The British bark Woodlands, which arrived from Newport, England, yesterday, met with a severe westerly gale on April 12, in latitude 39° 8' and longitude 16° 52'. The storm continued for 48 hours, during which time one of the boats was swept overboard, the binnacle was broken, the hatch combings started, the skylights were broken in, and the cabin filled with water.

KINGS COUNTY'S CHARITIES.

A majority of the Charities Commissioners, consisting of Messrs. Shipman, Henry, and Zeiser, met yesterday at the Flatbush Alms-house and passed a resolution discharging John Frost, clerk to the board, and appointing D. C. Toal in his place. Frost had insulted the President of the Board, and, acting under instructions from Ring Commissioners Storms and Ryan, had refused to record the name of Commissioner Zeiser. As Commissioner Storms had taken away the minute-book, Warden Murray was put in charge of the office and instructed not to allow the removal of any other books or papers. After dismissing four of the eight engineers, the Commissioners adjourned until Tuesday.

Judge Gilbert has granted an order, returnable to-day, directing Charities Commissioner Zeiser to show cause why the stay of proceedings under which he holds his office should not be vacated. The order was granted at the instance of Moses Kessel, who is contesting Zeiser's seat, and in whose favor the General Term recently granted a decision.

DISCUSSING QUESTIONS OF INSANITY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 27.—The members of the association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane reconvened this morning, in the third day's session, with Clement A. Walker, Superintendent of the Insane Hospital of Boston, presiding. Previous to the convention being called to order, the Chairman presented to the members of the association Miss Dix, of Trenton, a lady well and favorably known for her extensive philanthropic disposition, having been instrumental in the establishment of a large number of institutions for the insane in America and Europe. Invitations to visit several public institutions were received. Dr. John B. Chapin, of Willard, N. Y., read a paper on "Experts and Expert Testimony in Cases of Insanity," and the subject was discussed by Dr. Kempster, of Northern Wisconsin; Dr. MacDonald, of New-York City, and other members of the association. Dr. R. Gundry, Superintendent of the Maryland Hospital at Catonsville, Md., read a paper on "The Insanity of Critical or Transitional Periods of Life." In the afternoon the members visited Girard College.

ADVANCE IN COAL RATES.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., May 27.—The committees of the Lehigh and Schuilkill Coal Exchanges met here this afternoon, and decided to advance the price of stove coal in June 15 cents per ton, to $2 75, at Mauch Chunk and Schuylkill Haven. No other change will be made in the circular rates for the month.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Martin Brimmer, of Boston, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

William T. Walters, of Baltimore, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Senator John B. Gordon, of Georgia, is at the St. James Hotel.

The Rev. Dr. A. Magnieu, of Baltimore, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Sir J. Copley, of England, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, United States Navy, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Pay Director J. G. Harris and Paymaster Edwin Putnam, United States Navy, are at the Everett House.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Saratoga, for Havana.—Juan Mason, Miss Ynes Solosabal, James Miller, H. B. Chichester, F. H. Lane, Benito Vista y More, Gonzalo Garcia, George Clark, Jose Herrera y Bell, A. D. Ferry, Antonio De Steffany, C. F. Marsden, Pedro Salsis, W. H. Gilson, Ramon Rafael and wife, Michael Glynn, John Glynn, Michael Brown, C. O'Neill, James Flynn, James Shaughnessy, John Shields, Antonio Cardenas, Benito Ambi, Antonio Asen, Jose Gonzales.

In steam-ship Muriel, for Bermuda.—W. M. Gault, J. Atherton, the Rev. E. A. Foggo and wife, H. Ezekiel, E. Packwood, John Simmons, Frank Ross.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Saragossa, from Liverpool.—Mrs. Phipps, Mr. Phipps, Jr., Miss L. Phipps, Miss M. Phipps.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:33 | Sun sets......7:21 | Moon rises.11:27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook.11:01	Gov. Island.11:50	Hell Gate..1:03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..................THURSDAY, MAY 27.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Manhattan, Kelley, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Eleanora, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Mayflower, Davidson, Philadelphia, William P. Clyde & Co.; Gellert, (Ger.) Kuhlewein, Hamburg, Plymouth, and Cherbourg, Kunhardt & Co.; Muriel, (Br.) Guilford, Hamilton, Ber., A. E. Outerbridge & Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Saratoga, Curtis, Havana and Mexican ports, James E. Ward & Co.; City of New-York, Reynolds, Havana and Mexican ports, F. Alexandre & Sons; Antonio, (Br.) Seaborne, London, Benham, Pickering & Co.; C. Comstock, Clark, Hartford, William Chalmers; Commonwealth, Sheerin, Philadelphia, John C. Roberts; Oscorara, Reynolds, Baltimore, J. S. Krems.

Ships Monarch, (Br.,) Sinclair, Liverpool, Scammell Bros.; Success, Hichborn, Damariscotta, Me., Carver & Barnes.

Barks G. Rensens, Leighton, Cadiz, Spaid, John Zittlosen; John Rutherford, (Br.,) Brownell, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Milan, (Aust.) Millinovich, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Hawthorne, (Br.,) Wyman, Cork for orders, Scammell Bros.; Carlotta Fanny, (Aust.) Banian, Trieste, Angelo, Slocovich & Co.; Emma Payzant, (Br.,) Dexter, Darien, Ga., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Oma, (Norw.,) Balck, Queenstown or Falmouth for orders, Bockmann, Oerlein & Co.; Concurrent, (Norw.,) Caspersen, Aberdeen, Scotland, Benham, Pickering & Co.; Nuova Virginia, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Barcelona, Spain, Scarpati & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Saragossa, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool May 13, and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Franckiyn.

Steam-ship Santiago de Cuba, Foote, Havana 24 ds., with mdse. and 27 passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship James Barnes, (Br.,) Ellis, Philadelphia 2 ds., in ballast to J. S. Tucker & Co.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. L. Roome, Jr.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Colorado, Bolger, Galveston May 19, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship General Whitney, Hallett, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. F. Dimock.

Steam-ship Llanarthen, (Br.,) Tom, Cardiff and Newport 14 ds., with iron to order—vessel to George F. Bulley.

Ship Rufus E. Wood, (of Portland,) Davis, Calcutta Feb. 1, and Sand's Head 3d, with mdse. to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Guchen, (Fr.,) Godiman, Bilbao 45 ds., with iron ore and empty barrels to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Woodlands, (Br.,) Mally, Newport 41 ds., with iron to order—vessel to master.

Bark Rialto, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Owens, Sagua 7 ds., with sugar to R. A. Tucker & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Bark Laurens, Snow, Hamburg 45 ds., with old iron, &c., to Henry Behrens.

Bark Amy Turner, (of Boston,) Newell, Singapore 108 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Bark Sino, (Aust.,) Bassevich, Bordeaux 38 ds., in ballast to Soager Bros.

Bark S. R. Bearse, (of Portland,) Maston, Tome 93 ds., with nitrate of soda to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Ortolan, (of Philadelphia,) Dorp, Havana 12 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Brig Venus, (Dan.,) Holm, Pernambuco 38 ds., with sugar to Havemeyers & Elder—vessel to master.

Brig Achilles, (of New-Haven,) Allen, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig William D. Andrews, Elliott, Miragoane 9 ds., with logwood to Lyon & Co.—vessel to R. L. Murray, Jr.

Brig Edda, (Norw.,) Andersen, Rio Grande do Sul 68 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Stephen Brown & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Lahaina, (of Lubec,) Crowley, Sagua, 7 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to F. H. Smith & Co.

Brig Cavalier Squardelli, (Br.,) Robertson, Maceio 41 ds., with mdse. to Charles Frye & Co.—vessel to master.

Brig Golconda, (Ger.,) Brandt, Rio Janeiro 67 ds., via Hampton Roads, with coffee to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

WIND—Sunset, at Sandy Hook, light, W.; hazy; at City Island, light, S.W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Gellert, for Hamburg; Celtic, for Liverpool; State of Nevada, for Glasgow; Saratoga and City of New-York, for Havana and Vera Cruz; Muriel, for Bermuda; Manhattan, for Richmond; Albemarle, for Lewes; Utility, for Philadelphia; ship Haddon Hall, for Liverpool; barks Donald Ferguson, for Amsterdam; Vesta, for Havre; schr. A. H. Quimby, for Smithville, N. C.

Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ship Glaucus, for Boston; bark Windward, for Hamburg; schr. Vesta, for Dorchester, N. B.; Mary C., for Moncton, N. B.; Mello, for St. John, N. B.; Cora, for Wellfleet.

SPOKEN.

May 21, lat. 46 08, lon. 40 49, bark J. Walter Scammell, (Br.,) from Cardiff, for St. Stephens, N. B.

April 26, lat. 7 S., lon. 33, ship Canada, hence for Portland, Oregon.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, May 27.—The steam-ship City of Alexandria, Capt. Deaken, arr. here to-day from Mexican ports, and will proceed to New-York on the 29th inst.

MATANZAS, May 21.—Arr. brig Onalaska, Capt. Griggs, from Philadelphia.

SAGUA, May 19.—Arr. bark Jennie Cobb, Capt. Small, from New-York.

ST. JAGO, May 10.—In port, brig Sullivan, for Guantanamo to finish loading for New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Mavis, (Br.,) Armstrong, from Havre, which arr. 23d and anchored in Gravesend Bay, came up this A. M.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 27.—Sld. 26th inst., John Harvey, from Greenock; Dagmar, Capt. Lundelin; 25th inst., Republic, Tonnes Kristian, all for New-York; Ada, for Baltimore; Hattie M., Magnus, Lagaboter; 27th inst., Salacia.

Arr. 22d inst., California, Johanna Irgens; 24th inst., H. A. Parr, Johanna; 25th inst., Freihandel, Heinrich (latter at Plymouth); Mary Wiggins, Nina Secunda, Thor, Caro, Jenson, Weser; 26th inst., Alfred, Capt. Gray, Annie M. Law, Ellida, Elliot, Eudora, Express, Guiona, Gustava, Sarah E. Cann, Unkel Bresig; 27th inst., Architect, Cape Clear, Lena, Sappho, Stefanino, Syakonen.

The steam-ship Somerset, (Br.,) Capt. Stamper, from New-York May 14, has arr. at Bristol.

The steam-ship Winthorpe, (Br.,) Capt. Kem, from New-York May 4, for Castellamare, arr. at Gibraltar on the 21st inst.

The ship Juno, (Norw.,) Capt. Carlsen, from Antwerp May 15, for New-York, has arr. at Queenstown, with her cargo shifted, and having lost her maintop-gallant-mast.

LIVERPOOL, May 27.—The American Line steam-ship Lord Clive, Capt. Urquhart, sld. hence to-day for Philadelphia.

The steam-ship Brazilian, (Br.,) Capt. Worthington, from Boston May 15, has arr. here.

QUEENSTOWN, May 27.—The White Star Line steam-ship Adriatic, Capt. Jennings, from Liverpool, for New-York, sld. hence at 4:30 P. M. yesterday, the 26th inst.

The steam-ship Montreal, (Br.,) Capt. Thearle, from Montreal May 14, via Quebec, arr. off here yesterday. [*Note*.—The arrival out of the above steamer was incorrectly announced as the Inman Line steamer City of Montreal, at Queenstown, yesterday. The latter arr. at Queenstown on the 23d inst., at 9 A. M.]

The Guion Line steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Bentley, from New-York May 18, for Liverpool, arr. here at 7 o'clock this evening.

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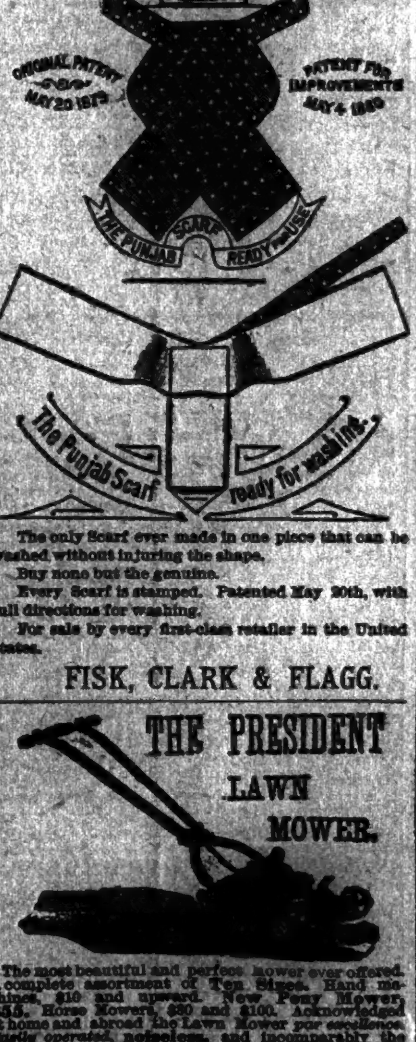

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